

POWER PROJECT
ON ST. LAWRENCE
FACES SETBACKWay Opened to Gov. Smith's
Campaign for Public De-
velopment PolicyBIDDERS WITHDRAW
AFTER CONTROVERSYProponents See Delay for Long
Period in Failure to Put
Plan Through

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 9 (Special).—The final abandonment of plans for any private development of the \$400,000 horsepower at Barnhart Island in the St. Lawrence River has been brought about before the State Waterpower Commission and the way is now open for Governor Smith to make a campaign in the 1927 Legislature for a public development policy.

The Frontier Corporation, principal applicant for a 50-year lease of the power site from the State, has withdrawn its acceptance of the terms offered it by the commission and charged its withdrawal to "political difficulties" and "the Governor's threat of litigation."

These new problems, added to the engineering difficulties and the problem of financing the \$250,000,000 enterprise, make the responsibilities involved in the grant too great to correspond with the benefits involved, George T. Bishop, president of the corporation, told the Waterpower Commission.

Decides Against Action
The other applicant, the American Super-power Corporation, filed objections to the granting of any license on the grounds that the plans now before the commission have not been determined by the federal authorities and that final plans to be followed in actual construction have not been determined by the federal authorities.

After the receipt of these two statements of unwillingness to accept a lease from the only two applicants, John Knight, Senate majority leader, presented a resolution, which was passed by the commission, that no further action be taken at the present time.

Governor Smith, who has been making a strenuous campaign to halt the St. Lawrence leases, expressed himself as much pleased with the outcome and said he would lay a full plan of public development of the St. Lawrence before the people in an address in New York City Monday night. Then the campaign will begin to make the Legislature repeal the Miller power law, a private development policy, and substitute something resembling the New York State plan to develop the State's water-power resources.

Officials' Views Unchanged
Roy G. Finch, State Engineer, and Albert Ottinger, Attorney-General, members of the Power Commission, issued statements placing the responsibility for the withdrawal of acceptance of the terms upon the Governor and declaring that, in the words of Mr. Finch, "a delay at this time will undoubtedly mean that it will be years before the development of the St. Lawrence can be undertaken."

Both officials declared they had not changed their views on the subject of the fairness of the proposed leases and the protection that they afford "the State."

"The development of water power," said Dr. Finch, "is an economic and not a political problem. It can only be solved by the application of economic principles."

Mr. Ottinger characterized the proposed lease as "one of the most remarkable concessions made by private enterprise to public demand."

See Development Menaced
"We offered a compromise to the Governor," he said, "which was rejected, but immediate action is necessary or else the vast wealth of nature's resources will be wasted perhaps for 15 or 20 years of Ontario absorbs Quebec's power instead of utilizing the power to be developed from the St. Lawrence."

Mr. Bishop, president of the Frontier Corporation, was brief and direct to the point in his statement to the commission.

"There has arisen a controversy between the Governor and ourselves," he said, "not only as to the propriety of our selecting the license at this time, but as to your legal right to make the grant."

"So far as this corporation is concerned, the only privilege of the license is to invest money on the basis of a maximum return of 8 per cent. The responsibility connected with the enterprise is very large. The engineering difficulties alone of constructing a dam in 40 feet of water to control such a great river are beyond anything which has yet been attempted."

Politics Is Alleged
"We were willing to assume those responsibilities and we believe that the enterprise could have been financed on that basis. For political difficulties and the Governor's threat of litigation are now to be added to the problem."

"These would make it more expensive to raise the money and might indeed prevent the financing of the project altogether. The benefits from the grant are too slight at best to warrant it in assuming these additional burdens. Therefore, we withdraw the acceptance filed by us on Oct. 19."

Prior to the meeting of the Waterpower Commission, the Governor sent a letter to the board assailing the proposed license as illegal and renewing his threat of litigation, for which he had retained Samuel Undermeyer as special counsel.

Skyscrapers Scrapping
Construction Ceiling

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Dec. 9

SKYSCRAPING has reached the ceiling of profitable construction, if the National Building Owners and Managers Association gauges the situation correctly. The annual presidents' conference of the association, concluded the further construction of office buildings in nearly every large American city probably would contribute to an over-supply of space. Most of the large cities of America were represented at the meeting.

GERMANY MUST
FULFILL ALLIED
REQUIREMENTSExplicit Undertakings De-
manded Before Control of
Reich Is Withdrawn

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Wireless

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Council of the League of Nations has turned to Paris for helpful decisions. The Conference of Ambassadors, which remains the body that has to decide whether Germany has satisfied its military obligations, was hastily convened. M. Maasigil, secretary of the conference, which sits in Paris, was sent from Geneva to prepare for a meeting of the ambassadors and to draw up a list of matters on which Germany must still give explicit undertakings.

Before the control commission is withdrawn, Germany must give its engagement regarding the faithful fulfillment of the final demands of the allies, notably regarding the eastern frontiers and the trade in arms. Thereupon it is hoped that the world can be passed back from Paris to Geneva, and if the statesmen there think it desirable, it may be announced on Saturday that the interallied military control will come to an end.

The control commission is considered likely here lies between Jan. 1 and mid-February.

Experts of the League of Nations will enter upon their functions of surveying German disarmament on conditions to be determined by Geneva. For today's meeting, special delegates of the Reich will be present, General Panella and the jurist, Dr. Forster. They have been for several days in close contact with the interallied military committee presided over by Marshal Foch. Instructions have been sent from Geneva by Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

The ambassadors are not ambitious enough to seek to compel Germany to carry out the military clauses of the Treaty before General Walsh and his colleagues quit Berlin. But they will ask the German Government to promise to perform certain measures which can be secured immediately. Besides the eastern fortifications, the Allies object strongly to the exportation of half-manufactured goods which abroad can be converted into war material, and also the importation of similar products which can be entirely changed their nature in Germany. Further, it is requested that the links between the Government and patriotic sporting associations be broken. Altogether a list of German duties is required. The opinion here is optimistic over the possibilities of a speedy arrangement.

POSTMASTER NAMED
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Postmasters nominated today include Charles F. McKenna, Montpelier, Vt.

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Mr. Doheny Testifies Money
Sent to Mr. Fall Was a LoanOil Man's Wife and Son
Also Say \$100,000 Was
Private Advance

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Edward L. Doheny testified in his own defense today in his trial for criminal conspiracy.

The oil man went to the witness stand at his own request to explain to the jury the circumstances of his \$100,000 "loan" to Albert B. Fall, who is a defendant with him under the charge of conspiring to secure award of the Elk Hills oil lease to Doheny interests while Mr. Fall was Interior Secretary.

The story of the \$100,000, as Mr. Doheny told it to the Senate Committee three years ago, already is in the trial record. The oil magnate described the advance as purely a private loan, made to help a man with whom he had worked as a mining prospector 30 years before, and wholly unconnected with the Elk Hills negotiations.

Wife and Son Testify

Just before he took the stand, Mr. Doheny's wife and son, Edward L. Doheny Jr., had provided other details of the transaction.

The wife testified that the magnate related calmly how her husband told her of the "loan" to Mr. Fall, and how they had torn off the signature of the note Mr. Fall gave in return and put it in a safe deposit box so that no embarrassment might be caused if the Interior Secretary in case of Mr. Doheny's passing.

The note itself, previously put into evidence, was produced along with the signature, and they were placed together and passed around the courtroom. Just before she left the stand Mrs. Doheny said Mr. Fall never had been to the Doheny house.

Edward L. Doheny Jr. began by reviewing his naval service in the World War under Rear Admiral J. K. Robison, later the navy's representative in the oil leasing negotiations which resulted in award of the Elk Hills lease to the Doheny interests.

The witness said he had known of Mr. Fall since he was a boy. The elder Doheny told him of Mr. Fall's financial need in November, 1921, he said.

Loaned Money to Father

"On the morning of Nov. 30, father told me Mr. Fall had called on the phone to ask for the loan," he continued, "my father told me to call Blair & Co. and arrange the loan. I called the bank and found that father's balance was low. I told my father I would loan him (Doheny) the money."

He then told of getting the cash from Blair & Co. and leaving New York with it, in the company of his secretary on a 4 o'clock train.

He went directly to the Wardman Park Hotel, visited Mr. Fall, for half hour, delivered the cash to the cashier officer, took his note, and left the hotel.

"I noted the interest rate was blank," the witness said. "I told him that, and he said he had not talked with father about that. He said if the place was blank the note would bear the legal rate of interest."

He returned to New York that night and gave the note to his father on the morning of Dec. 1.

The witness said he had not talked with Mr. Fall about oil matters in any way whatever during the visit.

STREET CAR LINE
OPERATED BY CITY
REPORTS SURPLUSDid It on Nickel Fare—Move
Now to Raise It to Seven
Cents to Improve Service

PHOENIX, Ariz. (Special Correspondence).—Municipal operation of the Phoenix street car system during the past 12 months piled up a surplus of \$18,000, with a 5-cent fare.

Much work of improvement was undertaken during the year.

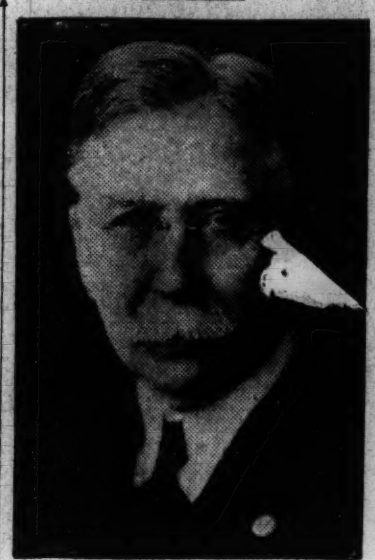
The city's gain in income over that of the corporation is credited mainly to the elimination of city and county taxation on the system. So the city manager, Henry Rieger, has suggested the fare be raised to 7 cents.

The added income to be devoted to purchase of better rolling stock and to track improvements. He estimates that operation costs of \$35,000 can be saved annually by such betterments. Power, secured from a local utilities corporation, costs 18 cents per kilowatt hour, materially less than the charge to the former operator of the lines.

PEACE-TIME EFFORTS
ABROAD DESCRIBED

NEW YORK (AP)—Germany is making the most strenuous and consistent effort of all European nations to rehabilitate itself, Maj.-Gen. Peyton C. March, retired, war-time chief of staff of the United States Army, declared on his return from a five-year tour abroad.

He declared Great Britain is making a determined and sincere effort to bring about harmony between the nations; France is overburdened by its enormous military load; Turkey, under Mustafa Kemal, has laid the foundation of a new nation; and Mussolini, as supreme dictator, has given his country a new lease of life.

Underwood & Underwood
EDWARD L. DOHENYOIL MEN SEEKING
'GAS' SUBSTITUTEPresent Equipment Could
Use 300,000,000,000 Gal-
lons, Convention Hears

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 9 (Special).—Intensive research with a view to evolving a gasoline substitute that will be commercially practicable was recommended before the motor fuel group of the National Petroleum Institute by T. A. Boyd of the research laboratories of the General Motors Corporation.

Mr. Boyd declared that the "data we have today do not justify the assumption that our supply of oil is inexhaustible." He believed the time has come not only to conserve the petroleum supplies but to begin serious research to find gasoline substitutes.

The nation's power generating equipment, having a total capacity of 804,000,000 horsepower, according to Mr. Boyd, 400,000,000 horsepower is automotive. Three hundred billion gallons of gasoline, he said, would be their annual consumption if operated at full capacity, 24 hours a day.

In view of this tremendous potential consumption, he also urged improved methods for recovering petroleum from oil sands, increased refining efficiency and modifying of the constitution of gasoline.

Among leaders of the petroleum industry taking an active part in the institute discussions are Walter C. Teagle of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; H. F. Sinclair of the Sinclair companies; H. L. Doherty of the Cities Service and Empire companies, and E. W. Marland of the Marland companies.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 7)

SENATORS TRAVEL 'TOGETHER'
BUT UNKNOWN TO EACH OTHERRice W. Means of Colorado and Pat Harrison of Missis-
sippi Arrive in Boston on Same Train

Two United States Senators arrived in Boston today unknown to each other. They were Rice W. Means of Colorado and Pat Harrison of Mississippi. They traveled all the way from Washington together on the same train, the Federal Express, and yet neither of the Senators knew the other was aboard. They arrived here at 7:50 this morning and were escorted to their respective hotels, still unaware of the fact. Senator Rice was taken to the Hotel Bellevue and Senator Harrison was taken to the Copley-Plaza.

When Senator Means was interviewed at the City Hall where Mayor Nichols received him, he was told that his contemporary and close friend for many years was in town. The Senator was on his way to the Hotel Lenox, where a luncheon was tendered him by the Mayor, and just at that time to say "Hello" on the telephone to his friend from the South.

Senator Means asked Senator Harrison to join him at luncheon, but owing to the fact that the lunch hour was less than half an hour away and other plans already made by Senator Harrison, it was impossible for him to accept on such short notice, although he expressed his regrets and said he would try to make arrangements to call on his political friend before he leaves tonight for the Capitol.

Senator Means, who is national commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, is here to attend a joint meeting of the Naval and Military Order and the United Spanish War Veterans tonight and dinner at the Boston City Club tonight.

They will both depart for Washington afterward. Senator Harrison passed the morning at the Copley-Plaza in conferences, while Senator Means, on his first trip to Boston, visited Lieut.-Gov. Frank G. Allen, Acting Governor, at the State House.

Mr. Allen and the Senator for more than 20 minutes discussed legislative matters and exchanged stories about the shipments exceeded November of last year by 4789 cases. In comparing the three months' period in both years the increase this year over last has been 12,536 cases.

MR. GOULD PRESENTED
AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Arthur R. Gould (R.), new Senator from Maine, was presented to President Coolidge today by his colleague Frederick Hale.

The new Senator declined after the call to discuss the pending Senate investigation of stories that he had paid money to Canadian officials in connection with a railroad contract.

SEEK BEST WAY
OF MARKETING
FOOD PRODUCTSFarmers and State Officials
Discuss Various Prob-
lems at Session

New England's efforts to solve one of its basic food problems through a better system of marketing its own farm produce bore fruit this morning in the opening session of the farm marketing conference at the State House, called by the New England Council in co-operation with the commissioners of agriculture of the six New England states.

Practically every farm organization and public and semi-public agricultural agency was represented among the 200 delegates whose common thought was to increase the use of New England grown products by New England people. It was more a gathering of leaders than of the working farmers, but out of the discussions which were started it is hoped that a clearer understanding of the problem will come.

It is not expected that any definite program will be evolved from this one session, but there will be a better understanding of mutual problems between the various classes of agricultural organizations.

Greetings From State
Harry R. Lewis of Davisville, R. I., chairman of the agricultural committee of the New England Council, was the leading man in bringing this gathering together. Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, with John S. Lawrence, president of the Council, welcomed the delegates and assured them that the conference could have a great influence on the future of New England.

William A. Munson, director of the Massachusetts extension service, was the chief speaker of the morning.

Every speaker recognized the basic problem of outside competition. The growers in the idea more fully than the others. He said that the outstanding marketing problem of New England is meeting competition that is now coming from all parts of the world. At all seasons, he said, truck, vegetable, dairy products and poultry products are coming in increasing volume from all parts of the country and from foreign lands. "Boston's market basket alone was filled by 55,000 carloads of fruit and vegetables from 41 states last year," he said.

This problem of outside competition is increasing through the development of new lands. Irrigation made it possible to produce food crops from deserts, but just producing them did not solve the problem of marketing them.

The nation's prosperity is shared by the Treasury, the Secretary reported, but he again demanded a year's test of the new revenue law before sanctioning any revision of the tax rates. He endorsed as a permanent policy, however, the proposal of President Coolidge to return to the taxpayers the large surpluses of the Government such as will be available this year.

In suggesting that Congress make a move to continue the life of the War Debt Funding Commission, which expires next February, Mr. Mellon declared the work of the commission had virtually been completed. He did not even mention the possibility of further negotiations with France, which appears disinterested with the agreement effected by her representatives in consultation with the commission, and has not yet ratified it.

Against Cancellation
He emphasized that this Government has maintained a consistent policy against cancellation and quoted at length the discussions between foreign representatives and American officials at the time the war loans were made, as well as statements by President Wilson, to show that there had been no thought of cancellation from the very outset.

The commission has negotiated settlements representing \$9,311,094, 94 or 97 per cent of the total, the Secretary said. While Greece has not concluded a settlement, he suggested that if negotiations are necessary these might be conducted with such members of the commission as are available.

Reporting progress in the enforcement of the prohibition law, Mr. Mellon declared that if given the legislation requested, "the Treasury feels confident that its reorganized force, given the essential co-operation and assistance of the Department of Justice, will be able, in the future, to achieve even greater effectiveness in the enforcing of this law."

Pronouncing the debt situation of the Government sound, Mr. Mellon pointed out that in the seven years since the close of the war the public debt has been cut by \$5,441,339,345 to \$19,648,316,335 on last July 1. A reduction of \$27,977,572 was made in the last year.

There is little unemployment and wages are good. Industry is active. There is a close margin between costs and prices which has made competition severe, but due to the great volume of business and quantity production profits, small in each transaction, have been large in the aggregate. The most notable improvement has been the restoration of the railroads to their proper place in the community. The railroads are one of the principal factors in the strength of this country."

Indorses Installment Buying
Mr. Mellon indorses installment buying and the making of foreign loans, with proper caution in each. Installment buying is no menace, he said, if the article has a real value.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Makes Market Recommendations



W. A. MUNSON

WIDE BASE SEEN
FOR PROSPERITYNation Is at Record Level of
Income, Mr. Mellon Re-
ports to Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Nation has attained a record level of income, and there is likely to be no ebbing of the high tide of prosperity, Andrew W. Mellon reported to Congress today in his annual review of Treasury activities.

At the same time he virtually closed the door to revision of the French debt settlement, and declared that prohibition enforcement, also a part of the work of the Treasury Department, was making good progress but should be stimulated by the passage of pending bills strengthening the enforcement statutes.

He also urged legislation to permit disposition of the sequestered German property and to renew the charters of the Federal Reserve system, and advocated passage of the McFadden branch banking bill without the Hull amendment restricting branch banking in the future.

Prosperity on Broad Base
The financial and industrial outlook received the lion's share of attention in the report. Mr. Mellon declared the domestic situation was such that "we can look forward to another satisfactory year."

The strength of this prosperity, he added, is the "breadth of its base" and while spending has increased, so have savings accounts, life insurance writings and the purchasing of sound securities by small investors.

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(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

STORE WORKERS
SCHOOL PLANNED
BY TRADE BOARDDaily Classes Projected
With Co-operation of
Boston RetailersMR. BABSON ADVISES
REDUCTION OF DEBTSE. C. Johnson Praises Work of
Bureau of Commercial and
Industrial Affairs

Establishment of a "Merchant Institute" in Boston, as the next logical step in providing training for store employees, has been decided upon by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. It was announced today by Charles F. Bacon, president of Chandler & Co., at the "Trade and Industry Day" luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, held at the new New England Chamber of Commerce Week.

Speakers at today's luncheon emphasized topics regarding trade and industry. Mr. Bacon outlined the effective work of the retail trade board. Roger W. Babson spoke on "Preparing for the New Year" and Louis K. Liggett on "Expense Control." Chamber of Commerce week comes to an end tomorrow night in Boston with the Boston Chamber's inaugural dinner to Andrew J. Peters, formerly Mayor.

Objects of Institute
Objects of the Merchants' Institute, outlined by Mr. Bacon, are: 1.—To provide training for executives and non-executives in subjects related to their work and general enough to apply to all stores. 2.—To provide general training for store employees who have been selected as possibilities for promotion. 3.—To provide pre-employment training in the general subjects required of salespeople. 4.—To develop uniform standards for store experience required for advancement. 5.—To engage in store work in the city high schools; for the teachers of salesmanship in these schools and for students in co-operating institutions. 6.—To increase the effectiveness of store training departments by group co-operation in providing instruction in necessary subjects which individual stores cannot give as economically. 7.—To co-operate whenever possible with existing educational institutions in giving courses of direct practical value in the field of retailing.

The Store Training Group of the Board is to co-operate with the institute. Daily classes are to be held at the chamber's private dining-rooms, from 8:30 to 9:30 a. m. Evening courses are to be voluntary. Courses given during store hours may be required at the discretion of each store. Final examinations are to be required if the student wishes credit. Stores are to follow up those taking courses. After seven years of experience, the retail training of the University of Pittsburgh has this year been put on a permanent basis by an endowment of \$600,000 given by 19 Pittsburgh stores.

Good 1927 for New England
Mr. Babson spoke to the chamber members on "Preparation for 1927" and said that "most economists agree that 1927 will be a quieter year than 1926. Without doubt, the year will show distinctly lower stock market prices, somewhat lower commodity prices and a general easing off of business, considering the country as a whole."

"Statistics compiled by our organization, however, suggest strongly that New England will have a better year in 1927 than in 1926. The readjustment in the shoe industry, the low price of cotton, and certain other factors indicate that New England will be better off next year."

"The Nation today is in a different position than ever before. Today institutions and corporations have a great surplus of funds, but individuals are in debt. Where less than 10 per cent of individuals owed money 20 years ago probably 30 per cent owe money today. The best way to prepare for 1927 is to keep doing business, to push sales, and to keep all employed, but to get out of debt. Whether you are a bull or a bear in 1927, you can well afford to reduce your indebtedness and get those who owe you to reduce theirs. No one thing would do New England as much good today as an anti-debt campaign."

Debt Reduction Advised
"Money is comparatively easy now and hence the time is favorable for getting others to pay up their indebtedness to you and reducing invent

BULL-FIGHTING IS PROTESTED BY SPANIARDS

Society for Protection of Animals Intensifies Humanitarian Campaign

By Wireless

MADRID, Dec. 9.—Vigorous activities of the Society for the Protection of Animals in Spain, now a nationwide movement, determined to intensify its campaign, have culminated in a mass meeting at Barcelona to protest bull-fighting. This has been followed by a government decree appointing a day and place for a competitive exhibition of a circus or protective cover for horses in the ring. The proceedings and the official decision to adopt the humane society's suggestion have found a liberal space in all the leading papers unaccompanied by the usual caustic comments. For the first time in the history of Spain the nation's conscience has not reacted unfavorably to the proposals to interfere with the way of carrying on the national sport.

Considering the small number of active workers in the humane cause, it is a great tribute to their energy, and indeed to the Spanish people that already so much should have been achieved by a mere handful of enthusiasts. Madrid, the center of these activities, has some 150 members, foremost among whom is the Princess Hohenzollern and small band workers captained by an indefatigable secretary taking its cue chiefly from American humane societies who have helped by furnishing printed reports of their own achievements.

The Duke of Alba is a patron and his influence counts for a great deal. Thanks to the personal interest of General Primo de Rivera the reform is moving well apace.

A change is coming over the people, at least in the cities. On the one hand proclamations exhorting the abstention of cruel treatment to animals cover the billboards and hoardings of the squares and streets and have given rise to much comment. On the other hand, the keen interest taken in football and other Anglo-Saxon games is awakening a sense of fair play as a rule in life to be practiced and looked for in others. Co-operation, team work and the renunciation of individual interests have been taught the young Spaniard except in the army. He is now learning it for the first time on the football field.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Bench and Bar Night, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Bar Association of the City of Boston, 7:30.

Public lecture on "Prominent German Educators of Today and Their Main Problems," by Dr. Fritz Kellermann, Lawrence 30, Harvard, 8.

Meeting of the Boylston Street Association, Inc., dinner, Hotel Westminster, 8:30.

Lecture, "The Bell River Expedition of 1926," by Dr. J. H. Kirtland, 8:30.

Naval talk by Mrs. Harriette Grigor, Field and Forest Club Course, Boston Public Library, 8:30.

Address, "The Engineer in Civil Affairs," by Prof. Dexter S. Kimball, 8:30.

Meeting of the College of Engineering, Cornell University, meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Boston Section, 715 Mount Temple, dinner, 8:30.

Twentieth Anniversary meeting, address by Pat Henson, United States Senator from Mississippi, dinner, Boston City Club, 8.

Dinner under the auspices of the League of Women for Community Service, 658 Massachusetts Avenue, 8.

Meeting of the Victorian Club, Copley Plaza, dinner, 8.

Harvard Glee Club, Symphony Hall, 8:15.

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Cyrano de Bergerac," 8:15.

Copley—"Tons of Money," 8:30.

Massachusetts—"The Big Parade" (film), 8:15.

Park—"Tommy," 8:15.

Plymouth—"The Great Gatsby," 8:15.

Woman Knows—"What Every Woman Knows," 8:15.

Repertory—"The Enchanted April," 8:15.

Shubert—"Song of the Siren," 8:15.

Tremont—"Beau Geste" (film), 8:15.

Wilbur—"Queen of Hearts," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

R. C. Vose Gallery—Paintings by Walter Koelger.

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 3:30. Admission free.

Grace Harte—Water colors by John Whorf.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m. Admission free.

Boston Art Club—Early Chinese paintings.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Julian Westcott Hale.

Doll & Richards' Gallery—Paintings by Frank Vining Smith; old English sporting prints; etchings by Sears Gallagher.

Casson Gallery—Paintings by Harry L. Hoffman; water colors by Nellie Little.

SALE AND EXHIBITION OF ANTIQUES, NORTH BOSTON STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, continues through Dec. 11.

Free tour, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 11.

Illustrated public lecture on "The Dawn of History in the American Valley," by Dr. William F. Albright, director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, Semitic Museum, Harvard, 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:51 p. m.; Friday, 2:34 a. m.

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THE MONITOR READER

- (1) How did some bankers change cars without knowing it? —Bundist
- (2) What is the purpose of the Society of German Narrators? —Work in Berlin
- (3) What effect did Socrates' eloquence have on his hearers? —The Home Forum
- (4) What famous ships are being starred in New York movies? —Arts Page
- (5) On what sidewalk do children have the right of way? —News Feature
- (6) How many ships at sea heard Gen. Harbord's radio address? —Editorial

These questions were answered in the previous issue

Indeed, football is becoming all the rage with the youth of Spain.

As against bull-baiting—still practiced by amateurs in most villages—this is recognized as a stimulus in the right direction. A man in the streets of Madrid today will reprover a driver for brutality to his mules. In cases of this kind the passers-by will come forward to support the re-prover, whereas two or three years ago the driver would claim to do with his own animals as he liked with complete impunity.

The total income of the society in Madrid is only about \$100 a month. Lack of funds makes the employment of inspectors, without whose aid, charges of cruelty cannot be brought, out of the question.

Collateral activities of the society

are attracting attention owing to successful results. Leagues of Mercy have been founded whose object it is to instill into the minds of the growing generation ideas which will pave the way for compassionate actions, and dotted over the country here and there, bands of school children have recently been formed. The Government has given them a charter, and even scholastic orders such as the Christian Brothers are taking a hand.

The meeting to protest bull-fighting in Barcelona was presided over by a veteran pioneer of the movement in Spain. He declared that he hoped to see the day when boys and girls would not only refuse to accompany their elders to bull fights but would persuade them to remain away.

Women to Study World Trade in Program to Abolish War

Support of World Court and Anti-Gas Treaty Indicated at Washington Conference

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A careful study of the economic problems leading toward war preparatory to a third conference to be called in Washington, will be undertaken as the result of the findings of the second Conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

The study will be promoted by the nine national organizations which are co-operating in the conference reaching their combined membership of 10,000,000 women, and it is expected to be thorough and long duration, guided by logic and not emotion.

While the findings of this conference will not be presented to the conference for action until the closing sessions tomorrow, leaders there declared that this study and three other general policies were certain of adoption, a study of arbitration treaties, a standstill support for the World Court, and an advocacy of the anti-gas treaty which will be pursued even though the United States Senate fails to ratify the present treaty proposal.

Mexican Issues Discussed

Plans have been formulated for the subsequent conference in Washington, which will not be before another year and possibly may not be called for two years.

"I hope that each co-operating organization will see to it that at least 10 of its 100 delegates, for each successive conference will be women who have attended the preceding meetings so that we will have a constant group of informed opinion along with new representatives," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, organizer of the first two conferences and the presiding officer.

The sowing of discord in Mexico and the debt settlements today. The Latin-American speeches centered around the Monroe Doctrine. Dr. Thomas Parker Moon of Columbia University advocating its effectiveness in "sheltering tropical America from European imperialism."

He said he believed that the United States would be less open to the charges of self-interest if it could call upon the Pan-American Union or some other international body to authorize such intervention. "In any event it is incumbent upon us to take the most scrupulous care to see that our marines and our navy are used only to maintain order, but not to force treaties upon unwilling nations or to install presidents."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness probably followed by rain late tonight and Friday; rising temperature; moderate variable winds becoming easterly and increasing.

Southern New England: Cloudy, probably followed by rain late tonight and Friday; rising temperature tonight; fog in extreme southeastern Massachusetts; warmer Friday, increasing east winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy, probably followed by rain, changing to rain late tonight and Friday; rising temperature; fresh southwest and south winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	14	Memphis	42
Boston	24	Montreal	28
Buffalo	26	Nantucket	34
Calgary	24	New Orleans	26
Charleston	68	Philadelphia	28
Chicago	32	Pittsburgh	28
Cincinnati	32	Portland, Me.	36
Des Moines	24	Portland, Ore.	36
Denver	28	San Francisco	64
Galveston	68	St. Louis	32
Hartford	40	St. Paul	14
Havana	78	Seattle	36
Jacksonville	62	Tampa	60
Kansas City	28	Washington	34
Los Angeles	38		

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years no Administration will be disposed to make use of this clause."

Although payments on the debts are being made regularly to the United States Government the total is more than offset by new investments abroad. It was pointed out by Prof. Ernest M. Patterson of the University of Pennsylvania.

"Presumably the time will come when payments chiefly from imports commodities will give a total of imports equal to or greater than our exports," he said.

Cancellation is impossible but scaling is necessary, he continued. He referred to the possibility of decreasing the debt in proportion to the fall in price of the commodities purchased with the borrowed money and asserted that a settlement based on "capacity to pay" may be out of date before fully ratified because of the rapidly shifting conditions as to the capacity of the nations to pay.

Japanese-American Amity

Chester H. Rowell, director of the Institute of Pacific Relations, asked for a more resolute, more constructive course up-stream if necessary, in dealing with problems between the United States and Japan and urged that a democracy like the United States can handle its foreign problems if it is informed, but not if it is misinformed by a demagog.

"There is certainly no more militarism in Japan than there is navalism in the United States," said Frederick Moore, former counselor to the Japanese Foreign Office. Mr. Moore declared that the interests of the two countries are best served by peace, that Japanese statesmen are aware of this fact, and that by the exercise of "American common sense and reason," this country would understand the conditions better than it does.

The literacy provisions in the Australian immigration laws have "set off the face of Asiatic peoples," setting up an exclusion which is not patently one of race, said Prof. H. Duncan Hall of the University of Sydney, Australia, who criticized the United States exclusion clause as having given unnecessary offense to Japan.

WIDE BASIS SEEN FOR PROSPERITY

(Continued from Page 1)

and permanent value and if the payments are not made too light in effort to stimulate consumption in times of decline.

He said the Treasury was not passing upon the soundness of particular foreign loans, a problem entirely for private bankers.

"If a foreign loan is productive and by that I mean that the debtor out of the use of the money borrowed can repay the principal, the interest, and make a profit for itself—then I think foreign loans are sound," he said.

Warning against the trend in investments and loans on securities without a proportionate increase in short-term commercial bills, however, he continued:

"Since it is the latter which are the most easily liquidated, we are gradually noting a decline in assets which may be rediscounted at the federal reserve banks and thus in bank assets. The trend has in no way endangered the strength of our banking system, but it is a movement which may require care lest it go too far."

Policy on War Debts

Approximately 58 per cent of the debts owed by European nations to the United States already have been scaled off, said Dr. Harold G. Moulton, director of the Institute of Economics, Washington. "In all of the American debt settlements a clause has been inserted making it within the rights of the United States to call for the delivery of bonds of marketable denominations," he said.

"It would then be possible for the United States Treasury to sell to private citizens the bonds which it receives from foreign governments, utilizing the proceeds in liquidating its own Liberty bonds. The foreign governments could thenceforth pay interest to private citizens in this country or elsewhere, rather than to the Treasury of the United States."

"This provision has been vigorously opposed by some of the European Governments concerned, notably France. The objection from the point of view of the debtors is that the transfer of bonds from the Government of the United States to private channels would impair their general credit position and would, moreover, practically close the door to any subsequent revision of the debt settlements."

Exclusion Opinion Divided

"The French have insisted upon the exclusion of this clause from the American agreement," but the American Debt Funding Commission is opposed to its removal, not because there is any disposition to make use of the provision or any real possibility of disposing of such bonds at anything like their face value, but because all of the other settlements have been negotiated on that basis. France has, therefore, been asked to take the assurance of the present Administration that over a period of 62

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\$25,000,000 TAX SOURCE CLOSED

Decision of Supreme Court Bars Levy on Reserves of Mutual Companies

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 9 (AP)—Sums aggregating \$25,000,000 will be lost to the Internal Revenue Department as a result of a United States Supreme Court decision upholding a judgment awarded by Judge John Rellstab of Trenton in a suit brought against the Government by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

The suit, watched with interest by mutual insurance companies throughout the United States, was for the recovery of \$83,779 imposed upon the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company's legal reserve fund for the year 1917, as war-time excess profits tax.

Similar assessments were drawn up against every mutual insurance company in the country, but the federal authorities agreed to hold them in abeyance until decision was reached in the test case.

Judge Rellstab held that the legal reserve fund of mutual insurance companies as contrasted with funds of stock insurance companies is not taxable under the meaning of the Internal Revenue Act of Oct. 3, 1917, and awarded the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company a judgment of \$83,779. The Government immediately appealed to the United States Circuit Court. That court sustained Judge Rellstab's decision.

After pointing out that \$25,000,000 blinged on the test case, the Government carried the appeal to the Supreme Court. The highest tribunal also upheld the Trenton judge, and the \$25,000,000 assessments planned to be made by the Internal Revenue Department will now be dropped.

THEATER

"La Tendre" — Last night the company of players of the Porte-Saint-Martin performed in French "La Tendre," by Henry Batallie at the Boston Opera House.

The cast:

Barnes.....M. Pierre Magnier
Sergil.....M. Pierre Almette
Genius.....M. Victor Perny
Mr. de Jalligny.....M. Jean Duval
Cie. De Jalligny.....M. Galsand
Legardier.....M. D'Arly Brissac
Charles-Larry.....M. De Tramont
Julien D'Almeida.....M. Clavaud
Guerin.....M. Denison
Aubry.....M. Denison
Martha Delierre.....Mme. Germaine Dermos
Mlle. Brunetti.....Gina Nicols
Mlle. Migraire.....Camille Lacey
Mlle. Mabilia.....Mlle. Derblay
La Gouvernante.....Blanche Altem

"La Tendre," love, tenderness, emerges as an aftermath following many moments of conflict, despair and accusation. Barnes loves the fair actress Martha whose vivacity and grace and charming capriciousness have captivated him. Martha keeps him amused now with childish jump-rope, now by taking funny photographs.

A committee comes to offer Barnes the honor of presidency of a society of the Academy. But Martha's indiscretions have cast something of a reflection upon himself. A trap is set while some of Martha's friends are calling. The two meet and have their story out. After a "scene," Barnes sends the fair Martha on her way.

But life begins to lose its zest. Then, with bowed head and soft words of repentance moistened by tears apley, Martha returns. There is much talk and imploring, and Barnes comes around to the thought

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of "La Tendre," hatred and remorse are replaced by a deeper love and tenderness.

Batallie has put many long and poetic lines into the piece. It is conventional, stereotyped, sentimental drama, in which the performers are dragged and wrenched through every possible human emotion and pretty well worn out after giving melodramatic due to some of them. Mme. Dermos shows a tremendous power of variability of mood and motion. She is sharp and gentle, coquettish, repentant, witty, sarcastic. She glides easily from one to the other with a mere twist of the body, or raising of the hand. That she survives such a trying role is in itself a triumph, not to mention her doing it with such success.

M. Magnier played with the seriousness and precision that are characteristic of the vigorously trained French actor. He has far more than a fair share of lines, and one continued to enjoy him for all the stereotyped philosophizing. The rest of the cast was more or less suitable. With all the recent realism of the drama, these earlier plays with a moral have their enjoyable moments.

"L'Aiglon"

Yesterday afternoon the company from the Theatre de la Porte St. Martin, Paris, appeared in "L'Aiglon," a drama in verse by Edmond Rostand. The cast:

Le Duc de Reichstadt.....M. Antoine Gironx
Serafin Flambeau.....M. Pierre Magnier
Marie-Louise.....Mme. Germaine Dermos
Matermich.....M. Jean Duval
L'Empereur Franz.....M. Jean Duval
Fanny Esler.....Mlle. D'Herbay
Theresa.....Mme. Camille Lacey
Scarampi.....Mme. Person

How a great play can emerge through the veil of an unfamiliar language, can even triumph without the aid of rich costumes and appropriate stage accessories, was exemplified in this performance. For here, truly, the acting was the thing that glorified all the proceedings. Mlle. Gironx, as Napoleon's sequestered son, brought a distinguished manner, a rounded histrionic equipment, and sustained emotional fire to the role that Bernhardt long acted.

Mme. Dermos was a constant pleasure to watch and listen to, as Marie-Louise, because of her lovely, flexible voice and the facile variety of her emotional expression. On the American stage only Margaret Anglin is much like her. M. Gailand made a sinister figure of Metternich, and like the others proved his rhythmic command of the French Alexandrines into which Rostand cast his text. M. Magnier again exemplified his fire and zest, his fullness of emotional speech, his command of the flights of romance and humor, his all-round authority as an actor of the first line.

MORE BREAKFASTS FOR HOUSE LEADERS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The series of breakfast conferences President Coolidge has held with members of Congress was continued today when he entertained at the White House 11 members of the House, all chairmen of legislative committees.

Those present were Chairman Haugen of Agriculture, Madden of Appropriations, Beedy of Labor, Porter of Foreign Affairs, Leavitt of Indian Affairs, Kiess of Insular Affairs, Elliott of Public Buildings, Royal Johnson of Veterans' Legislation, Parker of Interstate Commerce, Butler of Naval Affairs and Sinnott of Public Lands.

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Spare-Time Painting Wins Prize for Negro Handyman

Harmon Foundation First Annual Art Award Goes to Greenwich Village Housecleaner

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Announcement of the first of a series of annual awards to negroes of American residence in recognition of outstanding work has been made by the Harmon Foundation and the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

A total of \$3000 in cash with gold and bronze medals will be distributed in the William E. Harmon awards for distinguished achievement in the fields of literature, fine arts, natural science including invention, education, business including industry, and religion.

Six first prizes of \$400 each with a gold medal and the same number of second prizes of \$100 with a bronze medal were awarded to Negroes who were considered to have done something of national significance in the several fields.

One award of \$500 and a gold medal was given to a white man for outstanding work in improving relations between white and Negro people in America. Formal presentation in the home cities of the successful candidates will be made on Jan. 1.

Entered Five Oil Paintings

Palmer C. Hayden, a housecleaning handyman in Greenwich Village, won the first award in the fine arts with five oil paintings of water scenes. They were, "Boothbay Harbor," "Portland, Me.," "Haystack, N. Y.," "The Sheepscot," and "The Cove."

While making his living doing odd work in general cleaning he has devoted his spare time for several years to his brush, and previously his art work has come to the attention of but few outside his circle of acquaintances.

Hale Woodruff of Indianapolis, Ind., won the second prize in fine arts with five paintings, four of which were landscapes. James C. Evans of Miami, Fla., a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology received first award in natural science.

The first award in education was made to Virginia Estelle Randolph of Hanover County, Va., for her original plan of adapting rural school programs to needs of Negroes in country districts of the southern states, particularly their home life. Arthur A. Schomburg of New York was voted the second award because of his collection of publications and

other literary material on Negro life and history.

Coutee Cullen, New York, was awarded first prize in literature for his volume of poems, "Color." The second award in literature was made to James Weldon Johnson of New York for his editorial work on Negro spirituals and essays interpreting them.

North Carolinian Honored

C. C. Spaulding, 52, of Durham, N. C., received the first award in business for his work in helping Negro enterprises toward a firm financial basis.

The first award in religion was given to Max Yergan, Raleigh, N. C., for his religious and social service to the native students and teachers in South Africa as secretary of the National Council Y. M. C. A. of the United States among natives of South Africa. Bishop John Hurst, Baltimore, Md., received the second award for his work in the development of educational and religious organization among Negroes in Florida.

The single award of \$500 offered to the white or Negro making an outstanding contribution toward improving relations between the two races was given to Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Alexander, a southern white man, is executive director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation.

In issuing the announcement, Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission, said:

"The Harmon awards mark an epoch of the new emancipation which will stimulate Negro people for the rich contributions they can make in the several fields of human endeavor. It will liberate the white people to expect such achievement and fairly accord it recognition."

Although the field of music was included in the series of awards open to Negroes, it was the opinion of the judges in music that "no original creative work was submitted of such outstanding importance as to merit the award."

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE PLANS

By Wireless

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9.—If the Dutch Government is willing to bear the cost of the International Economic Conference, aggregating 200,000 francs, the gathering, it is announced here, will be held in Amsterdam.

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LABOR CENSURE VOTE DEFEATED

Baldwin Government to
Adopt Firmer Attitude in
Industrial Unrest

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 9.—The British Government has decided to adopt a new and firmer attitude toward industrial unrest. In the House of Commons last night the Premier, Stanley Baldwin, stated definitely that there would be no amnesty for offenses committed during the coal stoppage. "The Government does not propose to interfere with the sentences," he said outright. Questioned amid hostile Labor expressions and counter-claims from his own followers, Mr. Baldwin refused to give any further assurance whatever, except that ordinary procedure would be followed, whereby the Home Department invariably reviews "all relevant circumstances" whenever "there appears to exist any reasonable doubt as to the propriety of any particular decision."

An effective answer was subsequently given to the censure resolution moved by the Labor Party upon the Government's conduct of the coal stoppage negotiations. Mr. Baldwin's chief contribution to the debate was to show that the attitude adopted throughout by the Labor leaders in officially approving of the coal stoppage, though unofficially they made no secret of their strong disapproval of it had greatly interfered with the settlement.

Alleged Baseless Allegation
Mr. Baldwin also took occasion to expose the baselessness of the allegation first made by the secretary of the Miners' Federation—who is now in Russia predicting a revolution in England—and used ever since on the widest scale as a political weapon against the Government, namely, that he had said "All wages will have to come down."

The Times commenting on this says: "Towards the end of July, 1925, the government had a meeting with the miners' representatives. It was agreed beforehand that the meeting should be regarded as strictly confidential in order that the conversations, the object of which was to reach settlement, might be perfectly frank and open. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Cook asked the Prime Minister what would happen if an economic wage could not be paid—that is to say that the condition of industry would not allow for the payment of a living wage. Mr. Baldwin's reply, carried direct from the meeting to the Trade Union Council by Mr. Cook, was that 'all the workers of the country have got to face a reduction of wages.'"

Mr. Baldwin denied this absolutely: "I said," he told the House, that "in any case like that, if you get an industry that is not making enough to pay decent wages, there are no alternatives except closing down, a Government subsidy or reduction of wages." The importance of this correction was recognized on all sides of the House not excluding Labor.

R. A. Taylor, Labor member for Lincoln, for example, had the courage to intervene while Mr. Baldwin was speaking with the admission that he himself had often used the expression in question. "I think," Mr. Taylor added candidly, that "it ought to be made perfectly clear."

Miner's Working Day
Regarding the harm which Labor said had come from the Government's legalizing an increase in the miner's working day from seven hours to eight, he showed that this change had been permissive only, witness that less than an eight-hour day was now being worked in one-third of the entire coal area. Mr. Churchill met the charge that the Government had shown partiality to the mine owners with the question to which no answer was attempted: "Is there one of the proposals pressed upon the owners by the Government and rejected at the time by the miners which the miners would not now be glad to secure?"

The censure motion was ultimately defeated by 339 to 131 votes, the Liberals deciding not to move a resolution which they had given notice and which would also have attacked the Government, though in different terms.

Mr. Lloyd George's Statement
The Liberals' decision to stand aside was announced in the debate by Mr. Lloyd George. At the conclusion

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DEMOCRATS ASK HUGE TAX CUT

House Leaders Unite for
Repeal of Motorcar and
Amusement Levies

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Democratic proposal for a permanent tax reduction has been introduced in the House in the form of a bill by John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee. The project would revise the existing Revenue Act so as to effect a

per corporations also would be aided since they are now greatly handicapped in competition with partnerships which pay smaller taxes.

Relief of Motorcar Owners
"We virtually promised the car owners that we would give them relief as soon as we could and now is the time to do it. The contention of some that we should keep on taxing them and use the money for road building is not justifiable."
"Taxes on admissions and on club dues are paid by the great masses of the people. They are constant reminders and annoyances, and essentially war taxes. They should be repealed. Then too, there is no reason to continue the stamp tax on sales of wheat, cotton, corn and other products. It is simply another burden on the farmers which brings comparatively little revenue into the Treasury."

TREATY HAS NO SECRET OBJECT, FASCIST NEWSPAPERS DECLARE

View Expressed That Yugoslavia Is Using Pact as Pretext
for Change in Policy Toward Rome—Charges
Laid Against France

By Wireless
ROME, Dec. 9.—The Fascist newspapers, in examining the crisis in Italo-Yugoslav relations which originated in the resignation of Dr. Memello, Nincichich, the Foreign Minister, unanimously express the view that Yugoslavia is using the Italo-Albanian treaty as a pretext for a change in policy toward Italy. It is strongly emphasized that the

revolt at Scutari against the Government of Ahmed Zogu.

Italy Declares Treaty Similar to Other Pacts
ROME, Dec. 9 (AP)—Official quarters continue to answer criticisms of the Italo-Albanian treaty from abroad by stating most emphatically that the pact, signed on Nov. 27, is perfectly similar to the treaties of friendship, collaboration and safety which Italy has negotiated with other nations.

It is a treaty concluded in a condition of equality between the two contracting powers; officials say, thus excluding the possibility of tutelage one over the other.

Through it, Italy does not mean to interfere in Balkan policy, but wishes, as in its treaty with Yugoslavia, to render peace in the Adriatic sure and stable. The suspicion is voiced that Yugoslavia took the treaty as a pretext to justify a change in policy toward Italy.

Semi-official denial was given today to the report through Vienna yesterday that Benito Mussolini had suggested to the Yugoslavian minister in Rome that Yugoslavia negotiate a treaty with Albania similar to that negotiated by Italy. The Premier has not even seen the Yugoslav minister, it was stated.

Development Being Watched
GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 9 (AP)—The figure of Benito Mussolini appeared strikingly on Geneva's international screen when the news spread Tuesday of the resignation of the Yugoslavian Cabinet in protest against the Italo-Albanian treaty which the Serbians say marks the beginning of the protection by Italy over its Adriatic neighbor.

League of Nations circles do not regard the treaty as violating the League Covenant unless, as some feel, it contains secret clauses. The statesmen are anxiously watching the development of Italo-Yugoslav relations. Any move calculated to endanger peace will undoubtedly receive prompt attention by the League Council, despite realization that it would involve a delicate test of the league's authority.

PRAVDA ATTACKS MR. ZINOVIEFF

Speech of Former Communist
Leader in Defense of
His Views Is Criticized

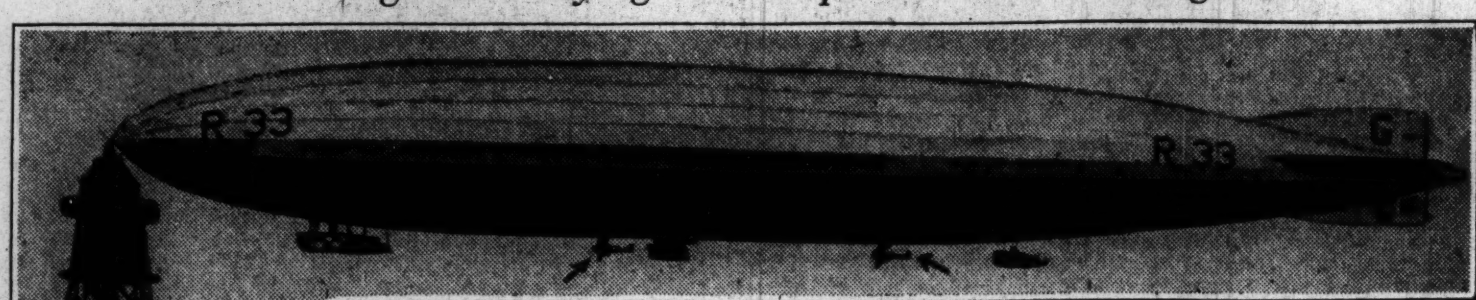
By Wireless
MOSCOW, Dec. 9.—An echo of the Communist Party internal controversy was heard at a session of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International last night when Gregory Zinovieff, who was recently removed from the presidency of the International, spoke in defense of his views. He first applied for permission to speak from a delegation to the Russian Communist Party, which ruled that it was permissible, although inadvisable.

The text of his remarks are not available, but Pravda attacks him in an editorial, declaring that he had thrashed over the questions which had already been sufficiently discussed, and commenting "so Mr. Zinovieff in words withdrawing from the 'factional fight' in fact wishes to continue, supposing apparently that the working out of a platform for the Opposition and the attempt to unite the varied and half-expelled-from-Communist International elements into one anti-Communist party can be called submission to party discipline."

The occasion of Mr. Zinovieff's speech was the report of J. V. Stalin on the internal position in the Russian Communist Party, in which Mr. Stalin restated his view that the opposition represented a union of all the discontented, opportunist elements which he developed during the party conference several weeks ago.

WESTINGHOUSE WINS HONOR
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The executive jury of awards of the Sesqui-centennial Exposition at Philadelphia has voted to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company nine awards for its exhibits, including a grand prize for "excellence of products and service to humanity," it has just been announced. The awards include, other than the grand prize, one medal of honor, four gold medals, and three silver medals.

British Dirigible, Carrying Two Airplanes, Tests Mooring Mast



R-33 is Seen After a Successful Flight, During Which It Successfully Released Two Fighting Airplanes, Moored to the 200-Foot Mast at Cardington, Eng. This Was the First Official Test of the Mast. The Arrows Indicate the Position of the Airplanes.

NICARAGUAN PEACE IS BROUGHT NEARER

General Chamorro Resigns
as Army Commander

MANAGUA, Nicar., Dec. 9 (AP)—With the abandonment by Gen. Emiliano Chamorro of the post of commander-in-chief of all the Nicaraguan armies, prominent Liberals opposed to the present Diaz Government say they are willing to negotiate peace with General Diaz.

General Diaz already has advised Dr. Sacasa, who is functioning as head of a revolutionary government set up at Puerto Cabezas, that he will give Dr. Sacasa or his representatives safe conduct into the interior for the purpose of discussing peace terms.

President Diaz again has requested the United States to send a military mission to Nicaragua. Nicaraguan army officers say there is a probability that the country's principal fortress, La Loma, in Managua, will be razed, as at present it is a menace to the peace of the country. The fortress has figured in innumerable coups in the history of Nicaragua.

American mahogany companies are complaining that the revolutionists of Dr. Sacasa are forcing them to make illegal payment of taxes at Puerto Cabezas. Other important American interests are requesting that the American Marines restrain the revolutionists from interfering with the operation of their concerns.

Five Fruits Marmalade and Guava Jelly
made by me for particular people. No preservatives. Nothing but fruit and sugar.
Packed in cartons of two dozen eight-ounce jars.
Price \$18 per carton f. o. b. MRS. VICTOR GILMAN, Florida
Babson Park

The EDMONTON JOURNAL
Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.
EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Tribune
WINNIPEG
"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."
"The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."
Calgary—the Commercial Centre of Alberta
THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1888
A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Advertising agency.
"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

HOLLYWOOD STORAGE CO.
Careful attention, inspiring fullest confidence, given all shipments consigned to us from any part of the world, for Los Angeles and vicinity.
Address:
1025 N. Highland Ave., HOLLYWOOD, Los Angeles, California
Phone GRanite 1161

Stone & Thomas

Madelon Hose
Madelon Coats
and
Madelon
Dresses
Will give you
splendid service
Please mention
The Christian Science
Monitor
Wheeling, W. Va.

A Practical Gift HANDEE SHOE RACK

Keeps shoes handy—out of way of dusting, being stepped on and scuffed. Shoes can't fall off, hold shape, ventilate. Neat, orderly. Used in homes and apartments everywhere.
Sold in sets of 3
16 in. (6-8 prs.) \$1.50 set
20 in. (8-12 prs.) \$1.50 set
24 in. (10-14 prs.) \$1.50 set
Send no money, if preferred, pay by postman above price, plus 10c. State size, color and whether for wall or door.
Order today.
OMAHA NATIONAL MFG. CO.
3511 Howard Street, Omaha, Neb.

"Anybody who
demands comfort
yet desires style
as much as I do
would like
GLOVE-GRIPS!"

SUCH praises rise spontaneously from men and women who have just changed over to Arnold Glove-Grips. What is different; what is superior about these shoes... to win such enthusiastic wearers?

An entirely new sensation of comfort—spurred, activated, vivacious comfort—that is the Glove-Grip feature that intrigues. It comes from the patented Glove-Grip arch design which you can never find in any other shoe. See how glove-like it fits about your instep and the arch of your foot. See how it gives that well-tailored, custom-made look.

You will want to feel these shoes at once. And see them on your feet. Let us show them to you. Let us fit you with Glove-Grips.

Write us for the name of the Arnold Glove-Grip dealer nearest you. M. N. Arnold Shoe Company, North Abington, Mass.

**ARNOLD
GLOVE-GRIP
SHOES**



So easy...
yet so
Important!

THE first thing to do in buying Zippers, is to look at the flap and find the name.

Just an instant—and you know you have the boot with the fastener that cannot stick, rust, loosen or tear out!

One quick look, and you know it's the genuine!

An instant of caution—and months of satisfaction are yours.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO.
Established 1870 Akron, Ohio

ZIPPERS
ARE MADE ONLY BY
Goodrich

Goodrich
ZIPPERS

Every Thursday night, 10 to 11 P. M. (Eastern Time). Stations WEA, WEEH, WJAB, WTAB, WGR, WFI, WCHS, WCAE, WAD, WWJ, WSAL, And 9 to 10 P. M. (Central Time) WGN, KSD, WOC, WCCO.

\$50,000 MAINE FUND IS VOTED

Organizations in Associates for First Time Adopt Common Budget

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 9 (Special).—Through the unanimous adoption of a common budget of \$50,000 the several state-wide organizations which are included in the State of Maine Associates will pool their interests in next year's development activities.

This action was taken yesterday at a public meeting of the Associates in the Senate chamber of the State House. Hitherto each organization has raised and expended its own funds with more or less overlapping and duplication of effort.

Representing the Governor and Council, was Gov. Ralph O. Brewster; for the State Chamber of Commerce, was Henry F. Merrill of Portland; for the Maine Publicity Bureau, its president, Hiram W. Ricker Sr., of Poland; for the State of Maine Associates, Brig.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey; for the Maine Development Association, Col. Albert J. Stearns of Norway, member of the Governor's Council.

Clarence C. Stetson of Bangor, formerly special assistant to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, presided as chairman of the Associates. He said the adoption of the common budget is one of the most significant moves Maine people have made in many years toward a unified effort to boom their state. The purpose, he said, was "the awakening among our citizens of a consciousness of Maine as a whole."

An important part of the \$50,000 budget will be the inclusion of a sum to be used for Maine's part in the needs of the New England Council. This will be showing the way to other New England states, said the chairman, by indicating that Maine recognizes her problems are closely bound up with New England's present and future.

The general aim of the State of Maine Associates, as reported yesterday, is to encourage the formation of associations devoted to the study of agriculture, industry and recreational facilities "with the view of making the product of each pursuit of a better quality and presented in a better manner for marketing than in other states."

With this in mind the University of Maine and the experimental station at Orono have co-operated with the associates in preparing a booklet on apple growing in Maine. A 10-year survey of apple growing in the State has been nearly completed. Another instance of the activity of the associates was the curing of a preliminary conference between members of the state fishing industry and members of the Bureau of Fisheries of the United States Department of Commerce.

MUSIC

Young People's Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave a concert for young people at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Richard Burgin, concertmaster of the orchestra, conducted. The program: Haydn's Surprise Symphony; Andante and Finale, Suite No. 1; Maurice Strakosky's "The Little Suite"; Debussy's "The Little Suite"; Liszt's "The Little Suite"; and "The Little Suite".

The music chosen was all conducive to interest on the part of the youthful listeners. And despite the groupings scattered here and there through the bright groups of youngsters the concert was entirely and completely for the school children who had come from all parts of Greater Boston. Where can any lover of music find a more inspiring sight than the crowds of children pouring through every door of Symphony Hall to hear the splendid orchestra play? Group after group came, some with parents, many with teachers, until every seat was filled with the children who in 10 years will be an important part of the musical public of America.

Nimble-witted children respond actively and quickly to the stimulus of the orchestral music. They follow their programs with eager attentiveness. They scan the instruments of the players curiously. They ask names of this instrument or that. A piece much applauded and finally encircled, was Liszt's delightful "Music Box" yesterday, is recognized with pleasure as the opening measure of a repetition.

Those who respond more slowly to the musical stimuli are equally important for us. They need more careful guidance. To them, the printed program is not always comprehensible, and they tend to confuse its progress. One wonders yesterday if the placing of a number or a title on the platform at the beginning of each work might not add appreciably to the intelligent pleasure of the children. Admittedly this is a device of the Pops concerts, but there exists so little formality about the young people's concerts that such departure from custom would seem permissible and worthwhile.

Allan Farnham

Allan Farnham, violinist, gave a concert at Jordan Hall last evening. His accompanist was the able Richard Malby. An audience of good size had assembled for this recital and applauded the players heartily through the course of the chosen music.

A concerto by Pietro Nardini and another concerto, this latter the familiar one in E minor by Mendelssohn, made up the major portion of Mr. Farnham's program. A brief miscellany, including Spaulding's "The Little Suite," Bloch and Sarasate, made the final array of music.

Musically, the most interesting work was the Nardini concerto. At each fresh hearing of any music by this eighteenth century writer, one must admire again the freshness, the directness of approach, and the lyrical pleasure inherent in his style of composition. In view of the fact that Nardini was a famous violinist himself, and a pupil of the great Tartini, the freedom from overly elaborate ornamentation is especially

remarkable. Mr. Farnham played the Nardini with good outcome. The heavy resonances of the sonful Andante Cantabile were smoothly administered to show musical discretion.

Mendelssohn brought revealing exhibition of Mr. Farnham's traits. First of all, his approach is that of the intellectual violinist. He does not spread his tonal colors with a careless sweep. He considers the composition in hand and gives it a thoughtful, clear, and intelligent interpretation. There is little warmth in his playing, yet paradoxically most come the statement that ice and fire contrast in his performance. Not a soft, pervading glow, then, but a definite use of color and brightness for purposeful development.

Mr. Farnham musters a firm, brilliant tone. His attack is decisive. His phrase sweep by in a well-planned musical whole. He has mastered an ability—a trick if you will, but a clever one—of exploiting his resonances with excellent outcome. All these achievements do not, however, preclude a few deficiencies.

Occasionally Mr. Farnham's tones become sharpened and thinned. Again they may lose pitch at scattered moments. Once or twice during the recital rhythmic fusion disintegrated, and the violinist lost the swing of the composition. But Mr. Farnham recovered his musical poise almost immediately, for these discrepancies are but slight and passing defects in his complete musical armor.

There is real promise in the authoritativeness of style which Allan Farnham brings to his playing. A few more years plus music of a kind better suited to his technical approach should produce a violinist of definite importance.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS INQUIRY AFFECTED

One of the Petitioners Now Wants to Withdraw

The petition filed last week by Conrad W. Crocker for an investigation of alleged irregularities in the Republican State campaign expenditures lost one of its five signatories yesterday. James G. Deviney of Malden, one of the signers, wrote to Frederick W. Cook, secretary of state, with whom the petition was filed, asking the secretary to strike his name off the document.

In order to command consideration by the secretary and the attorney general, a petition of this type must have a minimum of five valid signatures, according to the Massachusetts statutes. Mr. Cook already has said, however, that in any event his office would check up on all returns both Republican and Democratic and turn over to the attorney general any evidence of irregularities.

In view of the fact that the signature of Mr. Deviney was attested, Mr. Cook is doubtful as to whether it now can be withdrawn. He has, however, forwarded the letter of Mr. Deviney to Howard Fall, treasurer of the Republican State Committee, who was notified yesterday of the filing of the petition by Mr. Crocker.

The letter of Mr. Deviney follows: "As per our conversation on Dec. 6, 1926, I wish to advise that I am desirous of having my name withdrawn from the petition submitted to you by Mr. C. W. Crocker relative to certain irregularities in the recent report filed by the treasurer of the Republican committee.

My reason for withdrawing my name is solely to the reason that I did not have sufficient opportunity to read the document and was not familiar with its contents."

"UNDER THE HILL"

At the Lyman residence, 39 Beacon Street, Boston, there are on view a group of pictures painted by Robert Strong Woodward. Shown to splendid advantage in the quiet and subdued atmosphere of the Colonial surroundings, Mr. Woodward's oils are a pleasure to look at. The artist having drawn upon the beauties of the old New England landscape as an inspiration for his brush has succeeded in carrying on in his work a similar charm and strength that is sustained in the beauty of old things.

There are old barns, ramshackle, tumble-down affairs that have seen the wear of many a season. But there is poetry hidden in the least expected hook for the artist who has the imagination to discover it in the farmyard, one sees old rafters, accumulation of debris, piled up hay, and distantly, weather vane holding out against the wind and sky. Mr. Woodward is awake to every little detail that fits into the story, that carries out some way the central thought of his theme.

And then he turns to the beauties and fancy of nature itself, of the great outdoors. Here the artist's fancy is stirred to great heights. There is the cold gray of late November when the last glow of color is seen in the trees. There is the brilliance of autumn when the season is at its richest heights with the luxuriance of red and orange. And then there is the beauty of the silvery birches as they shelter the entrance to a thick dark wood. Romantic, imaginative subject matter. There are dark streams winding their way through thickets. There are stout and tall, leafy gar-

of whatever character befits their type. There is variety in the depiction of the subject in all the work of the artist, so that one can expect to discover new things in every one of his pictures.

In the matter of technical approach he seems to devote a greater or less degree of attention to details as the subject warrants. Colors vary from tones of deep dramatic contrast to pale opalescence. The glint of the sunlight brightens up many of the canvases. The eventual result is strength, a convincing appropriateness of content to subject, a vigor and joy in the performance. Mr. Woodward has an eye for interesting composition and finds attractive masses of things in the outdoors that lend themselves to organization. The lovers of Old New England and the beauties in general of more informal landscape will find much to enjoy in the pictures by this artist.

GAS COMPANY SOLD

AT AUCTION FOR \$10,000

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 9 (P).—The Hampton Gas Company, which supplies gas for Hampton Beach, was sold yesterday at public auction to James Tashman of Haverhill, Mass., for \$10,000. The company has been in the hands of a receiver for several months.

Controversies over service, which developed between summer residents of the beach and the company resulted some time ago in an order of the state attorney-general and the New Hampshire Supreme Court directing the company to supply gas to the beach.

Interested in New England's Exports

Officials of the United States Department of Commerce, who are touring New England to aid the Export Business, have joined with the Boston Chamber of Commerce in its observance of New England Chamber of Commerce Week. Left to right: They are Harvey A. Sweetser, New England Manager, United States Department of Commerce; E. C. Jones, Chairman of Finance and Investment Division, Department of Commerce; E. C. Johnson, Vice-President National Export Club, Chairman Membership Campaign; E. T. Pickard, Chairman Textile Division, U. S. Department of Commerce; A. Heath Onthank, Chairman Domestic Commerce Division.

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MERCHANTS ADVISED ON ADVERTISING

Certain Types Called Economic Waste by Mr. Haley

Asserting that the year-book and souvenir program type of publication as an advertising medium is an economic waste, when applied to periodicals issued in the name of charity, but handled by professional promoters, Pierce J. Haley of the information bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today advised business men against patronizing such periodicals.

Business men who believe they are fulfilling their charitable obligations and rightfully distributing their advertising funds by contracting for such publications, are, with few exceptions, mistaken, says Mr. Haley. Practically all periodicals of this nature which are brought to attention of the bureau reveal the interest of professional promoters, said Mr. Haley.

"Many investigations show that the solicitor who approaches the business man gets 50 per cent commission for his efforts; from the balance, his employer who has a crew of such solicitors, gets his share and pays the paper, composition and printing costs. If there is anything left, the charity in which name it was solicited, will benefit.

"Other charities, to assure an income, let the soliciting privilege to promoters for a flat rate of \$100 to \$500, depending upon the popularity and drawing power of the charity, both in name and work. All over and above this figure and paper and printing costs, is profit to the promoters, who often unscrupulously take, when soliciting money, that 100 per cent will accrue to the charity."

"From a strictly business viewpoint, advertising in most of these publications is excessively costly, averaging 24 cents an agate line, of 500 to 1000 circulation, as compared with Boston newspapers, which cost an average of 43 cents an agate line for over 160,000 average circulation each issue."

HOVOREARY SOCIETY FORMED

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 9 (Special).—The Tau Epsilon Sigma, an honorary society for students in the degree courses at the Lowell Textile School, has been formed. The two charter members of the society are Clifford A. Farley of Lowell, in the engineering course, and Stephen K. Ford of Haverhill, in the chemical course. The requirements are very rigid.

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DURANT, INC., TO BUILD HOTEL IT ANNOUNCES

Durant, Inc., is to begin work on a big hotel and clubhouse, as originally planned several years ago, early in the new year. It was announced yesterday at headquarters of the organization, 336 Huntington Avenue. Officers expect that arrangements for this will be completed before the close of the present month.

Miss Carrie M. Hall, president of the association, has resigned, and Mrs. Randolph Coolidge 3d has been elected. Vice-presidents are as formerly, Miss Florence B. Child, Miss Abby E. Flagg, and Miss Beattie Louise Barnes. Waldron H. Rand of 101 Milk Street is chairman of the board of trustees, of which Bowen Tufts is a member.

DR. GORDON, "SENIOR MINISTER"

Resignations of the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, pastor of the Old South Church for more than 42 years, and of the Rev. Boynton Merrill, his assistant for five years, were accepted at a special meeting of the church yesterday. The resignations, which were accepted with reluctance that could not be greater, take effect Oct. 2, and Oct. 1, 1927, respectively. The Rev. Dr. Gordon will become "Senior Minister" after his retirement.

STORE WORKERS' SCHOOL PLANNED

(Continued from Page 1)

closest possible connection with actual business conditions," he said. "Five hundred and fifty-four picked men are giving of their time and experience for the benefit of New England through this one bureau."

"The companies represented by men serving this one department have a capital of more than \$1,000,000,000 and employ nearly 125,000 men. The job is to help build New England commercial industry. It is intensely practical.

"Three units in the group are almost unique—the Executives' Club, the Sales Managers' Club and the New England Export Club, with a total membership exceeding 300. These, with the technical groups, are bringing to New England better ways of doing business; they are saving and making hundreds of thousands of dollars for New England business men."

Mr. Johnson is chairman of the membership committee of the Chamber, which is concluding a campaign on sales values. This gives flexibility in the "Chamber of Commerce Week" that has been even more successful than expected, it is understood.

Louis K. Liggett, former president of the chamber, talking on "Expense Control," pointed out that the quickest and least expensive way to increase net profit is to adequately control expense, or to plan in advance to operate economically to the end that profits will be adequate.

"One argument if used skillfully will refer immediately to the expense 'budget,' he explained. 'The word budget' does not adequately describe it, for expenses fluctuate with volume of business. We use a system of fixed percentages based on sales values. This gives flexibility in so far as amounts are concerned. It assures in advance the percentage of net profit."

OTIS PLANT SURVEY COMMITTEE COMPLETE

WARE, Mass., Dec. 9 (Special).—Davis Fohler of Boston, a banker, last night was selected as the third member of the committee which is to make a survey of the Otis plant and determine the advisability of either removing the plant to Lee, Ala., or assuring its continuance in this town. The other members of the committee are Henry K. Hyde, Ware banker, and John L. Hill of Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, who was named to replace George R. Cotting.

Charles M. Gardner of Westfield, speaking before the annual meeting of the Ware Chamber of Commerce, compared Ware with Westfield in that the advent of the automobile had confronted Westfield with industrial depression in its main industry, the manufacture of whips, but that through progressive work on the part of business men the depression had been turned into a notable industrial advance.

SNOW BULLETINS PROPOSED IN MAINE

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 9 (Special).—Lining up a force of correspondents throughout Maine, the Portland Weather Bureau is preparing to provide the State with snow information and on Dec. 14 the first Maine snowfall bulletin will be issued from this office. The object is to keep Maine posted concerning the amount of snow on the ground in all sections, with a consequent accurate record as to the conditions of the roads and rivers.

The bulletin will be issued every Tuesday and it will be divided into three parts. First, the record of snow depths as indicated from all key stations; second, an accurate summary of snow conditions throughout the State; and third, forecasts of future snow prospects. This will be the first bulletin of this character to be issued in Maine.

PROF. MASON CHOSEN ALUMNI SECRETARY

Will Direct Boston University's New Organization

Appointment of Prof. Robert F. Mason, business management specialist on the faculty of the College of Business Administration, as alumni secretary at Boston University was announced today by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university. The appointment forms an important step toward realization of one of Dr. Marsh's objectives.

THE FORMING OF THE UNIVERSITY'S 12,000-LIVING GRADUATES INTO A UNIFIED ALUMNI ORGANIZATION

Professor Mason's appointment has the unanimous endorsement of the committee of alumni chapter presidents, representing the eight departmental alumni organizations, and of the trustees of the university through the executive committee. Working with Mr. Mason upon the details of the plan will be a committee consisting of the presidents of the chapters of the university corporation.

Mr. Mason is a graduate of the College of Business Administration with the B. B. A. degree in 1921. In

MASONS RE-ELECT GRAND MASTER

A. R. Lewis, Belchertown, Senior Grand Warden; F. L. Moses, Medford, Junior

Frank L. Simpson of Swampscott, who was re-elected Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Massachusetts, at the annual meeting of that organization in Masonic Temple, Boston, yesterday, will be installed Dec. 27, prior to the annual Feast of St. John, at which time the other elected and appointed officers also will be installed. The occasion is the celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

The re-election of Mr. Simpson is in accordance with ancient Masonic custom, whereby Grand Masters of this jurisdiction serve three years. Mr. Simpson is completing his first year.

Alexander R. Lewis of Belchertown, a Past District Deputy Grand Master of the Nineteenth Masonic District, was elected Senior Grand Warden, giving that district its first permanent member of the Grand Lodge. Mr. Lewis succeeds Frank H. Hilton of Belmont. The only opponent of Mr. Lewis was Amasa Harrington of Winchester.

Fred L. Moses of Medford, a Past District Deputy Grand Master, was elected Junior Grand Warden by unanimous vote. There was no opposing candidate for this office. He succeeds Walter B. Chase of Hyanis.

Charles H. Ramsay of Cambridge, Grand Treasurer, and Frederick W. Hamilton of Cambridge, Grand Secretary, were both unanimously re-elected to their respective offices.

Directors elected for two years were Myron L. Keith of Brockton, Dana J. Flanders of Malden, Dr. D. Prince of Lowell and Dudley H. Ferrell of Lynn, three of them being Past Grand Masters.

Herbert P. Bagley of Worcester was elected director for one year. Arthur D. Prince was elected grand master of the Masonic Education and Charity Trust for eight years, beginning Jan. 1 next.

Members of the Board of Masonic Relief for three years were elected as follows: Dana J. Flanders, Arthur D. Prince, Homer S. Joslyn of Oxford and Horace A. Carter of Needham. Mr. Ferrell was elected a member of the same board for two years.

Annual reports showed the Grand Lodge to be in a flourishing condition, in membership and financially. Proof of the value and business propriety of the budget system as tried out during the past year by the Grand Lodge, was seen in the adoption of the 1927 budget plan as prepared and submitted by Mr. Simpson. This plan, after taking care of all known expenses for 1927, leaves a substantial reserve fund from the income of the year.

WBAE AND WBE, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (438 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Organ recital by Arthur Clifton, from "The House of the Dead." 7:30—Market reports. 7:50—Continuation of organ recital by Arthur Clifton. 8:15—Piano solo, "The House of the Dead," by Prof. Stetson. 8:30—Musical program. 8:45—Salon orchestra.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (418 Meters) 6 p. m.—Travel talk. 6:30—Trio. 6:45—News Bulletin.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (478 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:30—News. 6:45—Music and poetry, presented by the Hartford Symphony Orchestra. 7:30—Musical program. 7:45—Vocal program. 8:30—Dance orchestra.

WNAE, Buffalo, N. Y. (385 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner music program by the Buffalo Symphony Orchestra. 7:30—Musical program. 7:45—Vocal program. 8:30—Dance orchestra.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (318 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:45—Joint program from WBAE, New York City. 11—Weather report.

WGR, Schenectady, N. Y. (388 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:45—Joint program from WBAE, New York City. 11—Weather report.

1925 he took his Master of Business Administration degree. Previously he has been connected with several businesses in an executive capacity, and has been professor of marketing methods at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.

The new alumni secretary comes from a family long associated with Boston University. He is the son of the Rev. John Mason, pastor of the Needham Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, who is a graduate of the university College of Liberal Arts. The secretary's brother, J. Phillip Mason, now instructor in chemistry at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., is also a College of Liberal Arts graduate. An uncle, Dr. Gilbert M. Mason of Dorchester, is a graduate of the university School of Medicine.

Mr. Mason will assume his duties at once, and with the beginning of the second semester will devote his entire attention to the promotion of the alumni organization. Embraced in the general scheme is a plan to form alumni associations wherever groups of graduates are located.

Tests in Figuring Taken by Children

113,100 Pupils in New England and One Delaware City Sharpen Their Pencils

Prof. Guy M. Wilson of Boston University school of education, expects to receive within the next few days reports on the arithmetic tests taken yesterday by pupils in the fifth, sixth and seventh grades in public schools throughout New England and in one Delaware city.

The test was taken by approximately 113,100 pupils in their own schoolrooms under supervision of their own teachers. Addition, subtraction, division, multiplication, business situations test and a test in fractions were included.

There were entered 146 cities and districts, constituting a total of about 300 schools. Massachusetts led the list with 119 cities and districts, comprising 38,850 children. Nineteen cities and districts in Connecticut, having 12,325 pupils, joined the contest.

Somerville, Brookline, Chelsea, Needham, Mattick, Chicopee, New Bedford, Fall River, Holyoke and Rochester, N. H. were among the contestants.

MODERN LANGUAGE MEETING

Members of the New England Modern Language Association will meet on Saturday afternoon of this week at the College of Liberal Arts Building, Boston University, at 2 in the afternoon.

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, DEC. 9:
EASTERN STANDARD TIME:
KCIL, Toronto, Ont. (342 Meters) 7 p. m.—Harmony hour. 7:30—Talk on general accountability. 7:45—Music. 12—The Madcaps Impromptu.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (342 Meters) 6:45 p. m.—News. 7:30—Studio program by Luigi Romanello and his orchestra.

WCMA, New York City (341 Meters) 6:30 p. m.—Le Roy Montano, tenor. 7:30—Studio program. 7:45—The California Ramblers orchestra. 7:50—Gretchen's Hungarian orchestra. 8:30—Soloists. 8:45—Feldman, radio music. 10—Music. 11—Dance orchestra. 12—Broadway Night.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (485 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs Ensemble. 6:45—Bill Wathey in sports. 7:30—Studio program. 7:45—The Ontario orchestra. 8:30—Enterlaine. 8:45—Vaughn de Leath. 9:30—The Ontario orchestra. 10:30—Vanderbilt dance orchestra.

WJL, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters) 6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette Ensemble. 8—Studio program.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters) 7 p. m.—Dinner program by the Pontiac Symphony orchestra. 7:30—Entertainment. 8—Studio program.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (545 Meters) 6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Concert from New York through WEAF.

WGPR, Detroit, Mich. (578 Meters) 6 p. m.—Dinner concert; news digest. 6:45—The Ontario orchestra; farm market. 7:30—The Ontario orchestra. 8:30—WGPR Frolics. 11—WGPR dance orchestra and soloists.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (589 Meters) 6 p. m.—Hollenden orchestra, Carl Rupp. 7:30—Studio program. 8:30—The Ontario orchestra. 9:30—The Ontario orchestra. 10:30—The Ontario orchestra. 11—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (589 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert played by the Pittsburgh Players. 7:30—Studio program. 8:30—Music and poetry, presented by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. 9:30—The Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Victor S. Schertzle.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (481 Meters) 6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Dinner concert, featuring Zee Confrey. 7:30—Studio program. 8:30—The Pittsburgh Players. 9:30—The Pittsburgh Players. 10:30—The Pittsburgh Players. 11—The Pittsburgh Players. 12—The Pittsburgh Players.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (478 Meters) 6:30 p. m.—Symphony orchestra, John A. Carroll, director. 8—Joah Saldier's House Orchestra. 8:45—Songs and piano. 9—Shanty Trio. 9:30—The Musical Chords. 10—Piano accordion; musical saw. 10:15—Male and female vocalists. 10:30—Paradise orchestra. 11—Caddy Revue.

WTF, Philadelphia, Pa. (585 Meters) 6 p. m.—Official broadcast of a 6:30—Dinner music; Benjamin Franklin concert orchestra, direction W. Irving Bishop. 7:30—Studio program. 8:30—The Ontario orchestra. 9:30—The Ontario orchestra. 10:30—The Ontario orchestra. 11—The Ontario orchestra. 12—The Ontario orchestra.

WHA, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters) 7:45 p. m.—Horatius Question Box. 8—Studio program. 8:30—The Ontario orchestra. 9:30—The Ontario orchestra. 10:30—The Ontario orchestra. 11—The Ontario orchestra. 12—The Ontario orchestra.

WFO, Atlantic City, N. J. (369 Meters) 7 p. m.—News. 7:30—Studio program. 8:30—The Ontario orchestra. 9:30—The Ontario orchestra. 10:30—The Ontario orchestra. 11—The Ontario orchestra. 12—The Ontario orchestra.

WNAE, Buffalo, N. Y. (385 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner music program by the Buffalo Symphony Orchestra. 7:30—Musical program. 7:45—Vocal program. 8:30—Dance orchestra.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (318 Meters) 6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:45—Joint program from WBAE, New York City. 11—Weather report.

Timely Receipt of Packages Dependent on Early Mailing

Posting by Dec. 20 Is Asked to Insure Delivery in Boston by Dec. 25—Postal Officials Urge Extra Return Address Inside Parcels

Supplementing individual efforts made by the Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Retail Trade Board to encourage early mailing of Christmas matter, Roland M. Baker, Postmaster of Boston, and John H. O'Brien, superintendent of delivery, have issued their annual admonition to the public calling attention to the dates necessary for the mailing of all matter designed to be delivered on or before Dec. 25.

The observance of such precautions will obviate disappointment to recipients and senders alike and will prevent the handicapping of post offices here and elsewhere with great pressures of mail to be delivered.

There will be one delivery in Greater Boston on Dec. 25 but it is hoped that this will be necessary only in order to dispose of a normal amount of last-minute matter and that the regular deliveries of Dec. 24 will have satisfactorily disposed of the major quantity of letters, cards, and packages.

Proper Mailing Dates

Mr. Baker also supplies a list of mailing dates as concerning matter to be delivered in the postal zones throughout the United States. Matter for the Pacific coast states should be mailed not later than Dec. 15. For the Rocky Mountain states, Dec. 14. Matter addressed to the middle West and southern states must be posted by Dec. 15 to insure delivery by Dec. 25.

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia and Virginia will be insured delivery by the proper date if matter is mailed in Boston by Dec. 15. Consignment for delivery throughout the New England states should be posted by Dec. 16 and Dec. 20 is the date set for mailing of matter addressed to the

MILITARY IN BOSTON SCHOOLS NOT WAR-LIKE, SAYS MR. BURKE

Superintendent, After Careful Survey of Matter, Reports
That Cadet Corps Does Real Good in
Building Character

Military drill for high school boys and training of the emotions of all children are strongly favored by Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of Boston public schools. While principals of high schools in Massachusetts have recently passed a resolution opposing military drill, Dr. Burke says that military drill as directed and controlled by local school authorities is altogether commendable and that its discontinuance would be ill-advised and decidedly regrettable.

Among other things, he says: "Introduced by the school committee in 1914, military drill has grown constantly in popular favor, has justified its place in the school curriculum, and has firmly established itself as a desirable educational factor. Originally adopted owing to war conditions, it has become in days of peace one of the surest guarantees of good citizenship.

"It is needless to remark that military drill as conducted in the high schools of Boston is not promotional of war spirit and has never been of militarism. From the very beginning it has been under the exclusive control of the school committee and it has never been identified with any state or federal organization. It has therefore been pre-eminently educational, designed to equip the boys for worthy, wholesome citizenship and at the same time to fortify them against unpreparedness if they should be called to military service.

"Military drill is an inexpensive and effective form of physical training. It is attractive to boys and appeals strongly to boys' nature. It inculcates such worthy virtues as reliability, obedience, self-control, respect for law and love of country. It teaches the boy how to serve and likewise how to lead—essential qualities in a democratic society. Its discontinuance would be ill-advised and decidedly regrettable."

Questions All Masters
In order to secure the opinions of the head masters of the high schools of Boston upon this topic, the superintendent addressed a communication to all the headmasters of high schools where military drill is given asking for their estimate of military drill in so far as it relates to the intellectual, physical, and moral training of boys.

"All heads to whom this inquiry was addressed," says the superintendent, "have submitted replies, expressing very frankly their views upon this subject. One head master apparently questions the effectiveness of military instruction. Another head master, while praising military drill in general, presents certain criticisms for improvement."

FINDS NEW ENGLAND FARMS PROSPERING
Analyst at Milk Rate Hearing
Defends Advance
NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce commission at its hearing today on the request of New England railroads for an increase of 20 per cent in the milk transportation rate, was told that New England farmers are more prosperous and have a greater purchasing power than the farmers of the West.

H. W. Moorhouse, analyst of a New York economic service, during cross-examination as a witness by W. A. Cole, counsel for the Boston & Maine Railroad, said that while the income of New England farmers has gone up steadily during the last three years, the cost of milk transportation had remained at a comparatively low level. Taxes in other regions have tripled during the last 10 years, while taxes in New England have only doubled, Mr. Moorhouse said.

At the session held yesterday, John H. Libby, statistician at Washington, D. C., representing the milk interests of New England, said the "car-foot-mile" plan of computing operating costs, upon which the railroads base their petition for a higher milk transportation rate, is not a fair way to estimate charges.

The commission's investigation started last April after the Boston & Maine, the Rutland, the Delaware & Hudson, and the Greenfield & Johnsonville railroads declared intentions of increasing the milk rate. Hearings have been held by the commission in Boston, Plymouth, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H. The session will be continued during the week and probably the first part of next week, either in New York City or in Boston.

L. F. DALEY IS MARSHAL OF HARVARD SENIORS

Leo F. Daley, Andover was elected first marshal of the senior class of Harvard yesterday. Clement D. Coady, West Newton and John R. Burke, Milton, were elected second and third marshals respectively. Mr. Daley is also president of the student council, the administrative organization of the undergraduates. The new marshal was captain of his freshman football team and has been a member of the varsity team for the last three years.

Other officers elected were: Frederick Vanderbilf Field, New York; treasurer; Dwight W. Chapman Jr., Wilmette, Ill., orator; Geoffrey McEn. Gates, Ellyria, O., ivy orator; Pierpont Stackpole, Milton, poet; Ambrose F. Kelley, Fall River, orlist; and Richard T. Flood, Brookline, chorister.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE TO MEET
Mrs. I. Tucker Burr will be hostess at the second of the series of the monthly receptions given by the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association on Tuesday, Dec. 14, on which date the association will be at home to members and their friends at headquarters, 40 Mount Vernon Street, from 4 until 8 o'clock. Mrs. Joseph Leland and Miss M. C. Hardy will assist. The feature of the afternoon will be a motion picture.

The remaining head masters, nine in number, are unqualifiedly in approval.

The following is given as typical of the replies received from the head masters of Boston high schools:

"The example and leadership of commissioned officers is of very great importance in assisting student morale. "It is a great force for promoting democracy in school. "As a means of promoting moral education this training is very effective. In order to obtain a rank of a noncommissioned officer, a boy in this school must have a satisfactory record not only in scholarship but also in reliability, manner and co-operation. Every teacher in the school marks a boy upon these three objectives twice each year. For a boy to be promoted in rank, his record must be satisfactory in all respects."

Advocates Study of Emotions
On the subject of the emotions, Dr. Burke says, in part: "No program of character education is complete or justifiable which does not strongly emphasize the important role played by the emotions. It is not sufficient that teachers recognize in a vague and indefinite manner the existence of desires, impulses or passions. Teachers must study the emotions, analyze and classify them, observe their various manifestations in child life, learn to distinguish between the positive and the negative emotions and exercise the greatest care in encouraging those that are good and in checking those that are evil tendency. How to do all this is the most difficult and perhaps the most important problem confronting educators today, and challenges most thoughtful investigation and experimentation."

"The emotions cannot longer be forbidden from the realm of legitimate pedagogy. They are intricately and fundamentally blended with intellect in the formation of individual character. "Two years ago a council of classroom teachers was appointed by the superintendent to make an exhaustive study of the educational value of the emotions which reads in part: "It now seems entirely clear that the emotions are engaged in an investigation to conclude with a report carrying an air of finality. The council conceives itself as furthering a most vital educational movement within our school system, a movement which is engaged in a continuous and cumulative. In the furtherance of this movement the one most pressing need would seem to be continuous study and exchange of thought among teachers. To allow such study initial steps have already been taken."

RHODE ISLAND SHOP FINDS THE FIVE-DAY WEEK PLAN A SUCCESS

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dec. 9 (Special)—What is said to be Rhode Island's first five-day week shop, a factory in the rear of 16 Warren Avenue, which is the home of the proprietor, John D. Sawyer, both employer and employees find the plan working successfully and see no reason why it could not be extended to larger industries.

Mr. Sawyer is proprietor of the Sawyer Belt Hook Company, manufacturing hooks for machine belts for 35 years, with a specialty business in the manufacture of larger industries. The half-day Saturday with normal overhead and curtailed production "merely spoiled the day" for both the little factory's workers and the boss, he says. The loss of a half day Saturday in pay was counteracted by employees electing to work overtime to keep up production and to maintain their week's pay at the former totals, but the extra hours spread out over the five-day week have become in no sense a grind, the employees say.

Mr. Sawyer points out that with two days "shop free," both his men and he keep better fitted. The two days' vacation a week, as one man describes it, gives him a chance to "putter around the house" which he does not have before. Mr. Sawyer believes his employees gave a maximum of effort under the six-day plan, and does not believe they could equal the same amount of production in five days, but he does believe, he says, that the free Saturday permits more time for thoughtful purchasing and would improve business.

HARVARD LEFT \$20,000 BY DR. FROTHINGHAM

Contingent bequests to Harvard, one of \$10,000 to aid in the publication of historical theses, and another of \$10,000 to establish a scholarship in tribute to Ellen Frothingham, his sister, are provided in the will of the Rev. Dr. Paul Revere Frothingham, former pastor of the Arlington Street Church. The estate was valued at \$228,000, the most of which was left to Mrs. Frothingham.

Among other philanthropic bequests, \$10,000 is given to the Arlington Street Church, and \$5,000 to the First Congregational Church in New Bedford, of which he was at one time the minister. The Norfolk House Center, known as the South End Industrial School, in Roxbury, is given \$5,000.

JAPANESE TRANSLATING BOOKS
Dr. Tetsuya Kamimura, sociologist for the South American Railway Company, has begun the work of translating into Japanese, for circulation in Japan, two books which have gained wide circulation through the English-speaking world. They are "Wholesome Childhood," written by Prof. Ernest R. Groves of Boston University and Mrs. Groves, and "Personality and Social Adjustment," written by Professor Groves. A college text, "Social Problems of the Family," by Professor Groves, will be published by Lippincott early in the spring.

Raised Standard of College Singing



ARCHIBALD T. DAVISON

Associate Professor of Music at Harvard University and Conductor of Glee Club.

Harvard Man Proves Business and Art Can Travel Same Path

Professor Davison Will Conduct Glee Club for First Time Since His Return From Europe at Symphony Hall Tonight

Returning, after a Sabbatical year in Europe, to the task of proving that it is possible for college men to give programs of serious music and draw large audiences, Archibald T. Davison, associate professor of music at Harvard University, will conduct the Harvard Glee Club concert this evening in Symphony Hall.

Twice only has Dr. Davison conducted since returning to the United States, once at Milton Academy, in a program arranged to suit the interests of a predominantly youthful audience, and at the University Club to half its new building with a program of obviously lively interest to all college men, since it provided an example of the evolution of college glee-club music in the last score of years.

They know him as "Archie" Davison in Cambridge. He is of the class of 1906. Perhaps in his undergraduate years he disliked the tradition which employed a professional coach to teach young men how to sing "Down by the Stream" and "Sweet Adeline" in the accepted, robust manner of decades of habit. While he was in college, perhaps there was relatively little he could do about it, but now, as a young man, he has thought about some point in undergraduate life with which he disagreed. "Now if I were doing it,"

But in 1911 it was possible for Archibald Davison to do something about it. He took high ground. The fact that he would become university organist was serious postscript to having been an established church organist for several years in Dorchester. It might not be impossible to transpose certain effects possible with a church singing unit to the larger unit of a college glee club.

Weeks and months passed, and men in the glee club began to wonder if they heard properly. For here was a bit of music and the boys Handel appearing, and such elegant nuggets as dealt with the harmonies of frogs singing at twilight at the edges of woodland ponds. Music of the sixteenth century was being drawn upon and the Glee Club members, after staring incredulously for a bit, were finding they liked it.

Then, in 1919, Dr. Davison decided to take the Glee Club on a vacation tour. It would, for instance, sing at the Yale Club in New York, a program to cause Yale some dismay at not having had a man to think of something of the sort first. But Yale could admit that Davison was rare and that the next best thing was to be glad that the Yale Club had been put on the tour.

The "Christmas Trip of 1920" took 60 singers to Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis, an eminently successful venture, full of interesting examples of public and extra-collegiate reaction. And on the heels of this trip came the invitation from the French Government to visit France and the Continent. And in a summer the chancels of ancient and beautiful churches and cathedrals echoed to the crystal voice of a new sort of music.

These and other items would make the "log" of the Harvard Glee Club if it were consistently arranged. And then there are the effects which have accrued to the singers of successive years.

Professor Davison is certain that along with them, as they have entered business and professional life, has gone a permanent interest in good music and an appreciation of its sources. "The Glee Club experience," he says, "showed them how firmly music is bound with our social and industrial life. The days are gone when a man could not afford to have it thought that he would play with such an 'unsuitable' interior as music. Riddle has been the lot of those who thought no successful business man could take music seriously."

The work of conducting the Glee Club is not the labor of hunting for superlative voices among the candidates. Dr. Davison points out. Indeed, spectacular voices may, so far from being an advantage, become a disadvantage to the united effect of the club because they stand out and curl the edges of an otherwise smooth mass effect. From a nucleus of between 40 and 50 voices member-

ship of the club has grown to 300. The men are good singers, they understand the discipline necessary to such a group, they train in some wise as the university athletes train, and while they work for the immediate glory of the Harvard Glee Club, they store for the later years when the sum of their gain will be their own to transpire into the terms of individual cultural life and interest. And, not to dim the practical advantages under the glamour of cultural progress, the Glee Club which was once badly in debt has now something like \$25,000 in its treasury which proves the last as well as the first part of Dr. Davison's own premise.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN MEETING IS CALLED

Miss Griffin to Tell of Travels in Morocco

Upon invitation of Miss Jessie M. Sherwood, who organized the Japan Society of Boston and has done much to bring about friendly relations between Japanese and Americans in both the United States and Japan, the first of a series of monthly dinners will be given this evening at the Japanese restaurant at 145 Worcester Street for the purpose of bringing

together in friendly intercourse Americans and Japanese in Boston. The latter include students, business men, and even to private life of some of the men. Among the former are professional men and women and leaders in various lines of the city's activities. Miss Delia I. Griffin, director of the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain, is to address the group tonight describing a recent trip she made across North Africa from Tunisia to Morocco by motorcar.

Travel in this little-known quarter of the world has been greatly facilitated of late by the construction of modern hotels and maintenance of good roads on good roads, Miss Griffin said. A hotel in which she stopped at Fez was formerly the palace of the sultan of that place. Modern plumbing, even to private bathrooms, was installed without detracting from the picturesqueness of the place and adding vastly to its comfort.

"Nothing that I met in the trip thrilled me more," Miss Griffin said, "than the ruins of El Djem, which so strongly resembles the Colosseum as to be positively startling. The greatest Roman ruin in North Africa, however, is Timgad, which has been literally dug out of the sand by the French and at which they are still digging."

Particularly interesting was Miss Griffin's visit to the Berbers, supposed to be the oldest white race in the world. The people live in tiny villages clustered on the tops of the Atlas Mountains, amid orchards and fields which are carefully terraced, and confined by fences of prickly pear cactus or bamboo splints, to prevent the farms from slipping down the mountainside.

TRAFFIC RELIEF PLAN SUBMITTED

Automobile Legal Association Makes Suggestions for Governor Square

A new traffic plan designed to reduce cross travel at Governor Square during the more congested period of the day from 4 to 5 p. m. has been submitted to the office of the Automobile Legal Association. The recommendations are made to the Boston street commissioners as a temporary relief until the proposed aqueduct or subway extension projects are adopted.

The principal feature of the new plan is that all traffic going westerly on Commonwealth Avenue must find its way to Beacon Street before it reaches Governor Square and then keep to the right of the square. Traffic going east on Beacon Street or Brookline Avenue would turn from the right to the left-hand driveway of Commonwealth Avenue at Charlesgate West and it would facilitate this movement at that point were cut off or rounded off. It was explained.

"Inbound traffic on Commonwealth Avenue would keep to the left of the square and would find its outlet on Beacon Street but inward bound traffic on Beacon Street would have to turn right at Governor Square on Brookline Avenue and then use West Newbury Street or preferably Lansdowne Street."

"The short section of Commonwealth Avenue between Charlesgate West and Governor Square would be closed to through traffic and open only to residents, and then they must travel in the westerly direction."

NORTHEASTERN PARENTS VISIT
Business School Branch Entertains at Annual Home Folks' Day

Northeastern University business school's fourth annual Home Folks' Day started this afternoon, with more than 400 parents and relatives present as guests of the school for the series of entertainments in which 175 students, 70 per cent of the school's enrollment participated. The banquet, at which Dr. Frank D. Spaulding, president of the university, will be chief speaker, will be at Horticultural Hall at 6:30.

A minstrel show staged by 26 members of the Glee Club in Bates Hall featured the afternoon's festivities. Benjamin M. Ellison, 28, Quincy, and Daniel J. Conner, 27, Worcester, were the directors of the performance. Freshmen and sophomores competed in basketball and track relay in the first event on the program. Then the guests went to the Quinby and Hall by the dramatic club in Bates Hall.

After selections by the orchestra, Vice-president Carl S. Ell welcomed the guests, and the university film was shown. Following the minstrel show, the guests were taken to the university buildings waiting for the banquet, which was followed by dancing.

Paul R. Hatch, 27, New Milford, Conn., chairman of the Home Folks' Day committee, will act as toastmaster. The guests will be Dr. T. F. Garner will welcome the home folks, and President Spear, Andrew H. King, president of the alumni association, and George F. Wales, father of one of the students, will speak.

RELIEF PROBLEM TO BE SURVEYED

Mayor to Name Board to Review Welfare Work and Make Report

Mayor Nichols said today that he will appoint at once a competent and experienced committee to review the work done by the Overseers of Public Welfare and to report as soon as possible to him on the whole question of the distribution of relief to the needy and deserving of Boston.

The Mayor said that he had given much study to the question of public welfare and relief and had never been completely satisfied that the best methods had been followed. He said that this year the amount of money placed at the disposal of the overseers of public welfare, nearly \$2,000,000, was the largest ever provided by Boston before.

The Mayor recalled that at the time he presented his recommendation for the transfer of \$150,000 additional to the overseers, they had on hand an unexpended balance of \$154,000. He said that with the transfer which he and the council authorized, the board had on hand more than \$300,000 for disbursement in November and December. "With this sum on hand," he said, "it is difficult to understand why a cut of \$1 per family in the allowance of worthy cases was ever made."

The Mayor received from Simon E. Hecht, chairman of the Board of Overseers of Public Welfare, a formal report of yesterday's meeting which says that the Board "acknowledges sole responsibility in the plan, scope and amount of the distribution of the appropriation as granted to it, and finds that during 1925 it will distribute to the poor approximately \$1,790,000 for the close of the year which will be approximately \$285,673 in excess of the average for any previous four years."

"The board," it says, "still believes that the annual appropriation is not equal to meet operating needs. While it is true that the board has been granted \$50,000 in excess of the budget, it finds that demands are becoming greater and greater. The board wishes to state further that the proposed reduction of \$1 a week which has been restored would not have been made had it received the \$200,000 requested."

GOVERNOR DUE BACK BEFORE CHRISTMAS

About Dec. 20 His Office Says—H. F. Long Returns

Simultaneously with the return of Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, from Washington, the State House today received the news that Governor Fuller, in whose hands rests the commission's reappointment, will return Dec. 20 or 22 from his trip abroad.

Mr. Long said today that his call on President Coolidge was only a social one; he having been secretary to Mr. Coolidge when the latter was Governor of Massachusetts. He said he intends to return to Washington to attend a conference on tax legislation which will be held Dec. 20.

He denied that he had heard anything of rumored activities in financial circles opposing his reappointment, and said that matter rests entirely with the Governor. Mr. Long has been an advocate of the income tax and his office collects, among other excises, the inheritance tax and the corporation tax.

Play and Education Linked at Testimonial to Miss Tower

"Knot-Hole Gang" Baseball Champions and Marble Tournament Winners Also Honored at Dinner Given by Community Service, Inc., Boston

National and local leaders in the movement which recognizes play as an essential element in the education of the child united last evening in doing honor to Miss Ellen M. Tower of Lexington, "mother" of the playground in the United States. The dinner was given by Community Service of Boston, Inc., with Mrs. Eva Whitling White, executive secretary, as hostess, and Joseph Lee, president, as toastmaster.

Mr. Lee is president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America and is known as the "father" of the playground movement. The dinner was given at the Twentieth Century Club. The dark-paneled dining-room, hung with oil

paintings, was illuminated with the soft glow of many lighted candles placed on the tables. The tables were gay with Christmas greens and souvenirs, a string quartet played, and the crowning touch of the occasion was the presence of the Knot Hole Gang baseball champions of the city of Boston and the City Marble Tournament champions, also guests of honor with a table to themselves.

Miss Tower's Response
There were brief talks by Mr. Lee, Frederick F. Cabot, Justice of the Boston Juvenile Court; James P. Munroe, president of the Twentieth Century Club, a friend from childhood of Miss Tower; John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor, and Miss Tower herself. The arrangements were in the charge of Miss Minnette Zuer.

Miss Tower gave a humorous account of the beginnings of things both with the public and the children themselves, especially the attempt of big boys to participate in the fun of the sand gardens, which were intended for the little folk only. The public at large did not think much of those sand gardens, and it was up to Miss Tower and her little group of workers to educate whoever would listen.

"That was in the Victorian age, the age of innocence, when the green car went down Marlboro Street, and street car conductors were supposed to know about the Funiculars," she told the audience. "A policeman who hailed from Athens, whom I tried to convert to the sandpiles, told me that the Greeks were a great people because they had beautiful architecture to look at and asked me scornfully what I ever could expect of South Boston."

Outlets for Boy Energy
Judge Cabot declared that the real need of a great many so-called "bad" boys was just a proper outlet for their abounding energy, hard play under real leadership. Everybody, he said, needed to learn to play. Mr. Munroe said that the great trouble with the playgrounds was there were not enough of them and proposed that the tops of factories and tenement houses be turned into playgrounds as the only safe place for children in congested districts.

What those little sandpiles dumped by Miss Tower in the sandpiles in Boston meant was outlined by Mr. Lee. "This dinner is in recognition of an important episode in the history of education in this country," he said. "The starting of children's playgrounds in the school yards and in parks of Boston in the spring of 1885 by Miss Ellen M. Tower and her associates was the first effective recognition of the fact that play is education, the whole of it during the all important early years of life."

Marked Educational Influence
"And what has come of it? Miss Tower had some 20 or 30 sand gardens in 1885. In 1925 the number of cities reporting playgrounds was 748, the number of playgrounds nearly 8000; the per capita expenditure nearly \$20,000,000. The number of new playgrounds opened every year is now over 650. More than 30 states have adopted laws for physical training in the public schools. This is not a small thing, but it is quite a snowball to have started."

"The playground movement has had a marked educational influence outside the playground, and a course in play has become an essential part of training throughout the country. The whole point of view in education has turned more toward growth—the natural development of the child through what he does—and away from the attempt to stick something on a child. It was a natural thing that the pioneer in this work should be a woman. Boston owes her kindergarten to Elizabeth Peabody and Mrs. Quincy Shaw, her physical education for girls to Mrs. Mary Hemenway, her High School of Practical Arts largely to Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, the Girls' Trade School to Miss Edith Howard."

"And it is particularly appropriate that the woman in this case should come from Lexington. Lexington is a place where several things were started."

The final feature of the evening was a finely staged harlequinade given by children.

INSURANCE MEN SEEK LAW UNITY

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Americans will receive \$1,350,000,000 from life insurance companies this year, setting a new record. John D. Sage, of Cincinnati, told the twentieth anniversary convention of Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

Mr. Sage was followed on the speakers' stand by Charles E. Hughes, who congratulated the insurance men upon the benefits they were conferring on the Nation, and by Frederick H. Ecker, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who analyzed insurance investments.

Mr. Ecker, insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, voiced his favor of uniform state laws relating to insurance, and asserted that the office of insurance commissioner should not be made a "political football." He said that the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners probably has "succeeded in accomplishing more for the welfare of the great insuring public and the great insurance organizations than any other single factor." But for this organization, he added, improper or inequitable practices and ruinous competition would have long ago destroyed the insurance business as a private industry.

Discussing the Situation



P. T. Platt, Commissioner of Agriculture for Connecticut, Confers With Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Agricultural Commissioner, Incident to the Farm Marketing Conference.

TELEPHONE CO. VOTES \$732,593

New England Monthly List Includes \$49,878 for Cables in Braintree

At its regular monthly appropriation meeting today the executive committee of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company authorized the expenditure of \$732,593 for new construction and improvements in plant, necessary to meet the demand for service.

Appropriations for Greater Boston include \$49,878 for underground and aerial cables in Braintree, \$15,478 for aerial cables in Jamaica Plain, \$7964 additional for aerial cables in Lincoln, \$34,045 for underground and aerial cables in Melrose, \$22,767 additional for equipment in the Newton North central office, and \$6575 for underground and aerial cables connecting with the Talbot central office in Dorchester.

In other parts of Massachusetts the company plans to spend \$4721 for additional equipment in the Adams central office, \$23,807 for a new central office building in Easthampton, \$43,806 for additional equipment in the Holyoke central office, \$78,025 for underground and aerial cables in Pittsfield, \$7055 for a joint ownership pole line in Nantucket, \$32,484 for aerial cables in Lowell and North Chelmsford and \$14,419 for underground and aerial cables in Milford.

Authorizations for Maine include \$4593 supplementary to a previous authorization for a submarine cable between Bucksport and Prospect, and \$6652 for an exchange and toll joint ownership pole line at Dark Harbor.

Plans for New Hampshire call for the expenditure of \$4245 for aerial cables in Bedford, \$23,301 for a new central office at Milford, \$11,159 for changing telephone equipment at Milford, and \$23,795 for additional equipment in the Portsmouth central office.

In Vermont the approved estimates include \$4380 for rebuilding a toll pole line in Fairlee, \$14,698 for underground and aerial cables in Montpelier, \$6443 for rebuilding a toll pole line in Putney, and \$7565 to replace exchange poles in Rutland.

The company plans to spend in Rhode Island \$72,238 for underground and aerial cables connecting with the west central office in Providence, and \$3992 for aerial cables in Scituate.

STATE COMMISSION POWERS QUESTIONED

Inquiry Into Finance Board Acts Asked by Mr. Coyne

Investigation of the activities of the State Commission on Administration and Finance is requested in an order filed today with the clerk of the House of Representatives by Frank H. Coyne, Representative from Dorchester.

Mr. Coyne asks the appointment of a committee of three members of the Senate and seven of the House to inquire as to whether the commission has "usurped the powers of the General Court" and whether it is functioning in violation of the laws under which it was established. Mr. Coyne said he considered that the commission has entered the province of the Legislature in the making of the proposed reclassification of state employees which it submitted to the Governor Dec. 1.

SEEK BEST WAY OF MARKETING

(Continued from Page 1)

themselves and found a cordial reception in the markets which we thought exclusively ours," Mr. Munson said.

A Basis of Quality
The saving factor in the situation, he said, is the fact that of New England consumers are able to buy quality products and pay a fair price for them. The westerners have realized this and have studied the transportation problem, also grading and packing in a way we do not dream of here.

New England farmers can stop the increasing competition from the West by proper grading and packing of their high grade fruits and vegetables. Mr. Allen declared in welcoming delegates to the New England Farm Marketing Conference to Boston.

Tangible evidence that New England believes that many problems of one state are common to the other five is given in this assemblage of agricultural interests," Mr. Lawrence said, in extending his welcome. "It is the council's hope and belief that other industries in New England will see, as you New Englanders have seen, that there are New England problems that can only be solved by co-ordinated effort. I am sure that in the future you will see many more conferences such as this; groups of men, experts in their professions, from all New England coming together to define a policy of successful operation that these same men can turn into successful accomplishments."

Problem Must Be Met
"We have in the making a definite New England belief, on power, on recreational resources, on research, and are developing other broad New England policies which are being accepted by New England public opinion."

That New England's agricultural problem must be met "in one order that farmers of this section may 'successfully' meet the ever-growing competition from distant points," and in order that "New England consumers may secure New England quality products of definite quality, known identity, and in sufficient volume to meet the demands of this great consuming area," was the view expressed by Mr. Lewis.

CHILDREN TO HEAR JAPANESE

On Sunday, Dec. 12, Sakae Miyake will be the speaker at the Cambridge Museum for Children. Mr. Miyake will speak on life in Japan and will tell Japanese fairy stories. The museum at 5 Jarvis Street is open on Sunday from 2 to 4:30 and the lecture is given at 3 and is repeated at 5:30.

NEW ENFORCEMENT SOUGHT

In view of the fact that the automobile has made recreation no longer a local but a state-wide affair, it was decided at a conference held under the auspices of the Town Protective Committee of the Massachusetts Civic League, at the Twentieth Century Club yesterday, to make a determined drive on all towns in the state which have any place which comes under the new roadside law passed this year.

FREE LECTURE ON BIRDS
An illustrated lecture will be given by Charles Crawford Goest in the hall under which it was established, tomorrow at 8 p. m. under the auspices of the Brookline Bird Club. The lecture will be interspersed by Mr. Goest with numerous imitations of bird calls. The club extends a cordial invitation to the public to attend.

BISHOP INVOKES STRICT DRY LAW

Urges Federal Council to
Petition Added Enforce-
ment Aid of Congress

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 9 (Special)—In a resolution presented to the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches by Bishop James Cannon, Methodist Episcopal, of Washington, D. C., Congress was petitioned to pass prohibition enforcement legislation referred to by President Coolidge in his annual message. This resolution, which was referred to the business committee, reads:

"The executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches voicing the declared sentiments of its constituent bodies, respectfully and earnestly petitions the Congress of the United States that prompt, vigorous and persistent effort be made to pass the legislation which has been proposed by the prohibition enforcement department of our Government, approved by the President and declared by the responsible heads of both the Treasury and justice departments to be essential for effective enforcement. It would seem that prompt and determined effort would secure the passage of this legislation, the necessity of which the experience of the last six years has fully demonstrated."

Favors Civil Service

Bishop Cannon then declared that the legislative measures referred to in his resolution covered such matters as the placing of all enforcement responsibilities under a single federal department, the placing of prohibition enforcement officers under civil service, the more stringent control of permits to prevent the diversion of alcohol for illegal purposes, and the placing of greater authority over cereal beverage breweries.

Bishop Cannon's resolution further declared that members of Congress "should not be permitted to thwart the will not only of the President and of the officers charged with the enforcement of the prohibition law but of the overwhelming majority of both houses of Congress and of the people at large."

Questions of world peace are also being considered at the executive committee session. The Federal Council's Commission on International Justice and Good Will, of which the Honorable George W. Wickersham, formerly Attorney General, is the chairman, presented a program of education which has as its objective the complete abolition of all war.

World Arouse Public

Dr. Sidney L. Gulich, New York, secretary of this commission, declared:

"Because of the extraordinary position and power of the United States in world affairs, great progress toward a warless world could be made certain. Were the churches of America to create such a public opin-

ion, the Congress and President of the United States would make a matter of dominating interest to have the United States give full participation."

Those speaking in behalf of this church crusade for peace included Dr. W. L. Willard of Pittsburgh, Dr. George L. Ford of Youngstown, and Mrs. John L. Ferguson, New York.

At the fellowship dinner, Carl E. Milliken, formerly Governor of Maine, spoke of the possibilities of the motion picture as an agency for the spread of religious and moral ideals.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 9 (AP)—Radio was termed "a vehicle of spiritual inspiration" in a report by the commission of evangelism submitted to the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

"The radio companies throughout the country," said the report, "led by urgent requests from their patrons, are making a wonderful contribution to the religious life of the people. The radio has belted the continent with morning prayers."

In another report the three general secretaries of the council declared that "without co-operation Protestantism has not even had a fighting chance."

"No longer may a Christian church work in isolation, approaching its task as though no other church existed with equal concern and consecration," the report said. "From competition co-operation is proceeding to every special real. It must be supremely so in the real of religion."

Twenty-two million adult church members are represented at the meeting of official delegates from 28 communions.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 9 (AP)—Protestant churches, organizations and charities of Europe are working out their financial rehabilitation under a "Dawes plan," the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches was told here.

Dr. Kenneth D. Miller, American representative of the central bureau for the churches of Europe, said it is proposed to found an evangelical credit association in Switzerland which will make loans to European churches and institutions up to the amount of its capital fund.

OSSIPEE EQUIPPED WITH TRANSMITTER

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 9 (AP)—The coast guard cutter Ossipee, undergoing her annual reconditioning here, will be equipped with a 1000-watt radio transmitter of the newest type when she resumes work.

The apparatus now being installed is capable of operating at a range of 800 to 1000 miles with regularity, and with ideal conditions it is estimated that communication for 1500 to 2000 miles may be possible. This replaces a "spark" set, the range of which was limited to about 200 miles.

The Seneca at New York and the Tallahassee at Mobile are the only coast-guard cutters at present using the new equipment. While the transmitter is rated at 1000 watts, only half that power will be used.



Little Brother

Los Angeles, Calif.

Special Correspondence

LITTLE Brother lived on a farm with his parents. He was a solemn little fellow—the baby of the family. His great friend and playmate was Rover, a beautiful St. Bernard, Rover was a valuable watchdog, inclined to be somewhat commanding with strangers. He had great personal dignity, and always held himself a trifle aloof. Little Brother was the shining exception. Rover was decidedly a one-boy dog.

Whatever the boy did was right in Rover's eyes. He would carry the child on his back, or play with him, gently, growing sooty, to the little fellow's delight. No matter how rough Brother was, in wrestling him, or pulling his ears, Rover never objected. He would not allow any other member of the family to be so familiar, however.

One day, Brother was missed, and as there were a number of out-of-the-way places on the farm, the family began to search at once. Rover, who had been taking a peaceful nap, sat up and listened. A little later, someone noticed the dog was gone.

After an unsuccessful search of two hours, while they were all considering sending an "S. O. S." to the neighbors, one of the boys said, "Look there!" and pointed down the lane.

Rover was slowly walking toward the house, with Brother pacing by his side, his hand tightly clutching the hair on the dog's back. Boy and dog gave an impression of unflinching calm and intense dignity. The child's attitude seemed to say, "Why the fuss? Rover knew what to do!"

Where Brother had been during his absence, the family never knew. He could tell them no more than he was "just over there, a piece."

VETERANS BENEFIT THROUGH EXCHANGE

Articles They Made Bring in
\$37,449.94 in Year

Hundreds of World War veterans throughout the country received checks for sums totaling \$37,449.94 during the past year in payment for articles made by them. This was made known through publication of the annual report of the Disabled Ex-Service Men's Exchange, 385 Boylston Street, through which wares made by disabled ex-soldiers and sailors are sold.

Money obtained for the veterans during the past year by the exchange brings the total sum sent back to these veterans since the exchange was opened in 1922 to \$119,524.15.

Every year since Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, established the exchange in order to aid disabled soldiers and sailors during the reconstruction period the activities of this unique store have increased. Since its opening the exchange has maintained itself, having no affiliation with any other organization excepting the American Legion Auxiliary. The latter organization has given not only inspiring encouragement but also splendid material aid to the exchange. No other help excepting that given by members of the committee and several patriotic men and women has been sought or accepted by the exchange.

Through its activities the Disabled Ex-Service Men's Exchange has established a market for the many useful and ornamental articles fashioned by men who are so incapacitated that they can do no work excepting such handicraft as may be done while they are convalescing. The hand-wrought articles made by the veterans are of wide variety and splendid workmanship, fashioned of silver, copper, brass, wood, leather, wool, and beads.

FIVE-DAY WORK WEEK UPHELD BY MR. GREEN

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Labor is advocating the five-day work week for economic and humanitarian reasons.

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soms, believing that it is practical from the viewpoint of equalizing production and consumption and because the worker will be more efficient with the added rest. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said in an address before the New York Building Congress.

"The capacity to produce manufactured articles has increased to the point where continued serious thought must be given to the equalization of our producing and consuming power," he declared. "In a number of industries, some of them basic, which are governed by seasonal fluctuations and which, because of their great productive ability, cannot operate steadily, a shorter work week would distribute the working time over a longer period and reduce waste and improve efficiency. The shorter work week is upon us and we will see it quite generally established in all lines of industry."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Snubs

Found a tiny little kitten all huddled up in the hedge across the street today and he certainly did look lonesome.

Tried to persuade him to go home with me but he didn't seem to think much of the idea.

So I brought Sponge out and asked her to see if she couldn't do something for him.

But yow! I never expected her to do what she did! She picked him up by the nape of the neck and marched away with him.

But the strange part of it was, he didn't seem to mind it—so evidently Sponge knows her business.

STATE S. P. C. A. HAS

ACTIVE NOVEMBER

In the monthly report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, issued today, Francis H. Rowley, president, announced that during November of 1925 the society traveled 10,225 miles, investigated 701 cases, examined 2,865 animals, made 24 convictions, and took 97 horses from work.

From field workers and volunteers the American Humane Education Society received reports of the largest number of Bands of Mercy formed in any single month of the year, there being 840 organized in 16 states, and in Canada and Syria. The total number of Bands of Mercy organized by the parent American society is 158,470. Membership in the Jack London Club has reached more than 370,000.

"75 PLANS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

Among the prominent Y. M. C. A. workers who have come to Boston to attend the seventy-fifth anniversary dinner at the Hotel Somerset next Monday evening is L. P. Rowland, author and lecturer, of the Boston branch. Mr. Rowland became associated with the association in 1889 and remained until 1873. Arrangements for the dinner Monday are nearly completed. Dr. John R. Mott, world head of the Y. M. C. A., will deliver the principal address, is expected to arrive from New York Monday morning.

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LONDON PROFESSOR CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN DOG

Police Court Proceedings Arise Out of Alleged Theft of a Dog for Vivisection Purposes

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A dramatic development occurred at Clerkenwell police court today in connection with the case in which George Frederick Phipps of Kilburn was charged on remand with stealing a well-bred dog, the property of Frederick Smythe of St. Pancras. It was stated at the outset of the proceedings that a summons had been issued against Professor Verney of University College, London, charging him with receiving the dog, knowing it to have been stolen.

At a previous hearing of the case, it was stated that the dog was lost from the prosecutor's doorstep and subsequently recovered from University College. The defendant admitted taking the dog to the college, but stated that he bought it in the Caledonian market. The proceedings aroused considerable interest owing to the alleged existence of traffic in animals for the purposes of vivisection.

Among the interested listeners at the great anti-vivisection rally in Central Hall, Westminster, addressed by Miss Emily Lind-Ar-Hageby, were two young Irish terriers which had been rescued when on their way to be offered for sale to a medical laboratory. The hall was crowded with anti-vivisectionists to hear the leader of this humane crusade, who has just returned to London from a tour of leading American cities.

The Rockefeller Institute, she said, was closely in touch with University College, London, to which it had three years ago presented £100,000 for the development of facilities for teaching medical research and training. She had just visited the Rockefeller Institute in America where she had seen some 10,000 animals, including a large number of dogs in cages, which had been or were to be experimented on. The Rockefeller Institute, she said, had spread its influence today all over the world, because of the millions given for research, a great deal of which, she said, was insane cruelty.

Pet dogs and cats were now being stolen to provide subjects for vivisection. The first step against vivisection in England, said Miss Hageby, should be the total abolition of all experiments on cats and dogs. She announced the renewed effort to suppress the practice of experimenting upon living animals in the name of medical research.

Subjected throughout her address to a series of hostile demonstrations, Miss Hageby carried the main body of the meeting with her in her exposure of the inhuman treatment of "the world's super-lover," the dog. There were, she said, 68 registered vivisection laboratories in London, alone and in England 1091 licensed vivisectionists and although the royal commissions of 1876 and 1912 which had been appointed to consider the question held that the inhumanity was undeniable and that limits should be placed upon suffering imposed upon animals, still the practice of vivisection was increasing and likely to increase unless forcefully checked.

She would, she added, make it illegal for experiments upon any living animal to be made before students. To sanction such experiments, she pointed out, was an evil very far-reaching and very sinister in its effects, in that it opened the possibility for the same experiment to be made countless times upon countless suffering animals, in order that

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40-inch Satin Crepes, 40 colors, 2.50 yard.

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40-inch Black Charmeuse, 1.95 yard.

40-inch Satin Crepe Supreme, 20 colors, 2.50 yard.

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successive classes of students might see what was done. Upon the students themselves, she declared, the effect was brain-slapping. "The laboratory mind," Miss Lind-Ar-Hageby said, "is a mind that is out of touch with reality."

PHILIPPINE PRESS ON COOLIDGE VIEW

Manila Tribune Interprets President's Message

MANILA, Dec. 9 (AP)—President Coolidge's statements as to the Philippine Islands, in his message to Congress, are regarded by the Manila Tribune as equivalent to the "giving of notice to the Filipino people" that America will remain in the islands permanently.

Further, the Tribune holds, the presidential declaration constitute a "definition of American colonial ambition in the Far East" which "comes with the suddenness of a dramatic revelation."

"President Coolidge's message contains far-reaching declarations regarding American policy in these islands. The most transcendental is the affirmation that the United States intends maintaining a permanent military establishment over this country. This definition of American colonial ambition in the Far East comes with the suddenness of a dramatic revelation. It gives notice to the Filipino people that it is the intention of American leaders, or those controlling the executive department of the Federal Government, at least, that America will remain here permanently because this country is the fitting outpost for American expansion in the Orient."

"If President Coolidge's proposal meets with endorsement of the American Government and the American people, complete independence for the islands will be a chimera. We shall be a people enjoying limited freedom forever under the shadow of power and authority of military protection."

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NEW YORK

Future of the Skyscraper Shown in Fanciful Exhibit

Architects Go Far Afield; Rather Than Into the Past, for Inspirational Building Style

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—An exhibition glorifying the American skyscraper and presenting its styles, present and future, is real and fanciful architects' drawing, has been assembled at the Corcoran International Art Center in Riverside Drive here to stimulate interest in, and appreciation of, what is believed to be America's most unique contribution to the world's architecture.

The exhibition, which will continue to Jan. 15, was arranged by Alfred C. Bosson, New York architect, one of the first to discuss favorably whether the type is a satisfactory one for permanent adoption. The intention was to offer the public a basis of judgment. The exhibit, however, is more like an art salon, the pictures showing a delicacy of treatment bordering on tenderness.

To the architects, at least, the skyscraper, as shown in the exhibit, has by no means reached its height. A 65-story building, mostly central tower, has been proposed by George and Edward Blum for erection in New York in the block between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, in Lexington Avenue. Another of the same height, and by the same designers, but rising to a high pyramid in a general gothic style, is proposed for the block in Park Avenue between Forty-third and Forty-first Street.

An American Institution
The skyscraper, the exhibit shows, has become not merely a New York, but an American institution. Houston (Tex.), Newark (N. J.), and Detroit (Mich.), are directly represented, and the latter's new 55-story building, which will apparently take even the leadership in size away from New York, is widely discussed.

The ancestry of the type of building is represented as more American than the early designers in New York appreciated. The Mayan temple, in the opinion of Mr. Bosson, showed that tall, massive structures somehow belonged to the American scene. A 34-story building which he has designed for erection at 330 Fifth Avenue, and of which he exhibits a drawing, presenting a massive front with the first setback very near the ground, follows an actual Mayan pattern.

The growth in exterior forms, except for the Mayan example, shows less fresh invention than elaboration of the treatments recently evolved. The American Radiator Building, with its cluster of exposed buttresses at the top, and the vaguely French style of the Alton Hotel, with their sloping rooms and Roman arches, both of which had begun to have their following, are seen in the exhibit to have introduced definite currents of style.

Reflects Radiator Building's Lead
The Pan-Hellenic House to be erected at Forty-ninth Street and First Avenue by John Mead Howells is shown in the drawing exhibited as following the Radiator Building's lead. It rises to a central pylon, with the cluster of exposed buttresses at the top standing up like the spires of an ocean, and making a complete break from the tradition of squared-off roofs or arched columns.

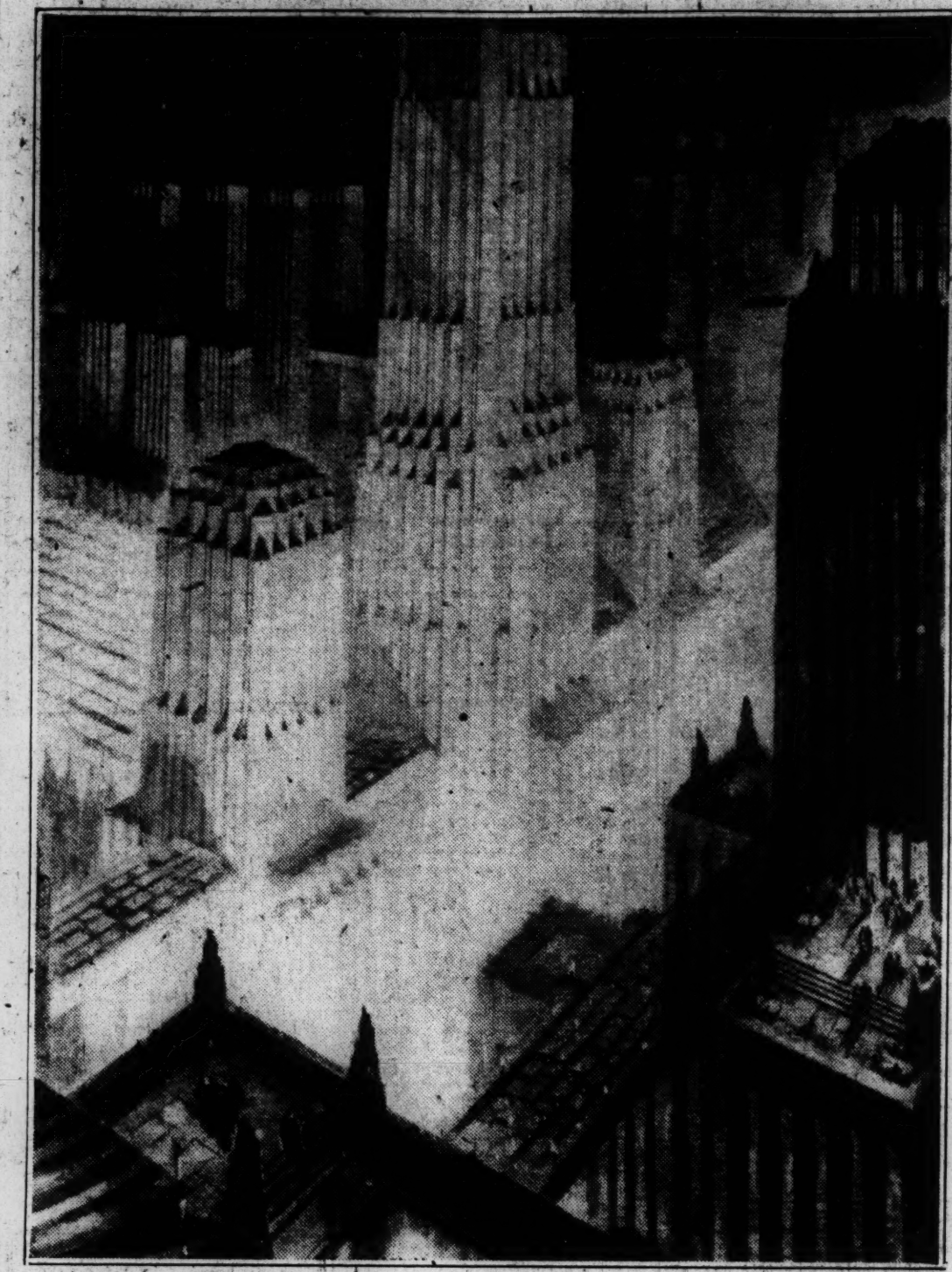
Something resembling the blunt Norman style is represented at the exhibition in the pictures and drawings of the Millinery Center, a building recently completed at 575 Seventh Avenue. Here the buttresses are again used to good advantage, being left blunt at the top and turned into decoration by being made to lean out slightly for the last few feet.

Hugh Ferriss has carried the present types out to what he believes will be their logical conclusion in an imaginative drawing of a skyscraper called "Pity" stories in that is little more than a beginning in altitude, at which a super-steeple is erected to care for light, automobile traffic.

A City of Towering Pyramids
Mr. Ferriss' metropolis would be one of a myriad of pyramids reaching to dazzling heights. Each one would have many of the elements of a city

within itself. Every available space would be adapted to some purpose, and yet with so much air space available along with the ground, his buildings would be contrived to give the appearance of roominess. Theaters

Even Jules Verne Did Not Consider This



This Design of What the Growth of the Skyscraper Type of Building May Lead to is by Hugh Ferriss and is a Part of an Exhibit Arranged by A. G. Bosson Under the Auspices of Corcoran International Art Center in New York

would occupy some of the terraces overlooking the upper roadway and at other levels would be hanging gardens.

The conception is based on the mathematical possibilities of the architectural structure already achieved. Steel and concrete could be made to support buildings of much greater heights than those at present, Mr. Ferriss believes, and if they were set back at various levels in

rarely give a thought. It will give a picture of the forms these buildings take as they stretch up into the sky, showing how America in the future will achieve its needs for light and air.

The exhibition will be sent on a tour of the country, in the hope of making people conscious of the efforts of architects to answer their needs in structures at once practical and beautiful.

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NEW YORK

NEW WAY SHOWN TO CHEAP RENTS

Chicago Plans Self-Sustaining Units in Once Aristocratic Area

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO (Special Correspondence)—Rebuilding of Chicago's "burnt over" areas is advocated as the most practical means of making

accordance with the New York City laws, they could, by using more ground for bases, go up unimagined distances.

Reaches Into the Future
The present exhibition, even aside from Mr. Ferriss' exhibit, reaches more into the future than into the past. Many of the drawings, Mr. Bosson said, will not become realities for one, two or even five years.

"They illustrate," he said, "the trend not only as conceived by the famous architects of the country, but also the general wave that is spreading everywhere among men in the profession. For the public, the exhibition will show the buildings they pass every day, and to which they

are accustomed. The exhibit shows, however, that the skyscraper, as shown in the exhibit, has by no means reached its height. A 65-story building, mostly central tower, has been proposed by George and Edward Blum for erection in New York in the block between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, in Lexington Avenue. Another of the same height, and by the same designers, but rising to a high pyramid in a general gothic style, is proposed for the block in Park Avenue between Forty-third and Forty-first Street.

An American Institution
The skyscraper, the exhibit shows, has become not merely a New York, but an American institution. Houston (Tex.), Newark (N. J.), and Detroit (Mich.), are directly represented, and the latter's new 55-story building, which will apparently take even the leadership in size away from New York, is widely discussed.

The ancestry of the type of building is represented as more American than the early designers in New York appreciated. The Mayan temple, in the opinion of Mr. Bosson, showed that tall, massive structures somehow belonged to the American scene. A 34-story building which he has designed for erection at 330 Fifth Avenue, and of which he exhibits a drawing, presenting a massive front with the first setback very near the ground, follows an actual Mayan pattern.

The growth in exterior forms, except for the Mayan example, shows less fresh invention than elaboration of the treatments recently evolved. The American Radiator Building, with its cluster of exposed buttresses at the top, and the vaguely French style of the Alton Hotel, with their sloping rooms and Roman arches, both of which had begun to have their following, are seen in the exhibit to have introduced definite currents of style.

Reflects Radiator Building's Lead
The Pan-Hellenic House to be erected at Forty-ninth Street and First Avenue by John Mead Howells is shown in the drawing exhibited as following the Radiator Building's lead. It rises to a central pylon, with the cluster of exposed buttresses at the top standing up like the spires of an ocean, and making a complete break from the tradition of squared-off roofs or arched columns.

Something resembling the blunt Norman style is represented at the exhibition in the pictures and drawings of the Millinery Center, a building recently completed at 575 Seventh Avenue. Here the buttresses are again used to good advantage, being left blunt at the top and turned into decoration by being made to lean out slightly for the last few feet.

Hugh Ferriss has carried the present types out to what he believes will be their logical conclusion in an imaginative drawing of a skyscraper called "Pity" stories in that is little more than a beginning in altitude, at which a super-steeple is erected to care for light, automobile traffic.

A City of Towering Pyramids
Mr. Ferriss' metropolis would be one of a myriad of pyramids reaching to dazzling heights. Each one would have many of the elements of a city

within itself. Every available space would be adapted to some purpose, and yet with so much air space available along with the ground, his buildings would be contrived to give the appearance of roominess. Theaters

Even Jules Verne Did Not Consider This

NEW YORK—Professional accountants have completed the organization of the Accountants' Club of America, Inc. Officers have been elected at the Belmont Hotel. Col. Robert H. Montgomery, of Lybrand Ross Brothers & Montgomery, is president. Membership in the club is not limited to accountants, but is open to anyone interested in accounting.

NEW YORK—CONY.

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WALTER OLSEN

Painter and Decorator

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Tel. Alvarado 3965

22-24 Greenwich Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.

Tel. Greenwich 1891

NEW YORK

Louis E. Smith

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DANUBIAN TRADE UNITY FORECAST

Barriers Can Drop Without Affecting Sovereignities, Says Prague Professor

By a Staff Correspondent
RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 9.—The new nations of Europe and Asia, tariff as a barrier to trade, and taxation in its relation to international affairs were the principal subjects claiming attention of the Institute of International Relations at its general conference here.

Boris Morkovin, professor of Russian at the University of Prague, described to the institute recent developments in eastern Europe and Asia and interpreted their relation to world affairs.

E. D. Phelan, formerly United States Senator from California, told of his impressions of Benito Mussolini gathered from personal contact and observation. Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California Federation of Labor, discussed problems of immigration.

Mr. Morkovin cited that "before the war 83 per cent of the countries in the world were monarchies, while since the war 18 new republics have arisen, among them two very great ones, Germany and Russia."

The leaders of several European states are sons of peasants, he added, and "whole new races and nationalities have entered the stage of history from the depths of political nonentity."

Danubian Economic Union

Asking the question, "Will the small states of Europe become increasingly linked together in greater economic units, eliminating trade barriers and promoting friendship without yielding sovereignty as under the former centralized reigns of empires," Mr. Morkovin ventured an answer by citing the example of the former Austria-Hungary.

Sooner or later, he said, a Danubian union will be re-established, bringing together the different races of the old Empire into the economic unity which their geographical position makes logical. The fact that these races have lived in peaceful cooperation, he declared, is demonstrated by the Germans, Magyars and other minorities of Czechoslovakia who have supported the Government of the State.

Turning to Russian developments, Mr. Morkovin said that in time the

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By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

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It would place the carrying out of the project in the hands of a new central authority who would be empowered to raise the necessary funds upon the security of £1,000,000 annual grant from the road fund.

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U. S. SOCCER CUP
RACE RETARDED

King Winter Prevents All But One of Seven Games Reaching a Conclusion

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The quality competition of the National Football Conference and the National Football League by the United States Football Association to determine the national soccer champions, received a serious setback today when a blizzard, which was a storm enveloped the eastern and middle states with a blanket of snow. Of the seven games scheduled in the third round for the night only one was played, but it was under the most trying circumstances and at a tremendous expense to both competing clubs that the decision was accomplished.

This was the first series of wholesale postponements with which the committee in charge of the championships has had to contend since the league's formation. For such a contingency no provision for such a contingency was made when that body

was prior to the opening round of the qualifying stages in October. Instead of providing that the playing dates be separated by at least 10 days, it was decided that this method would be followed only until the qualifying survivors were determined. The intention was that once this was accomplished the series would be suspended and the opening round of competition proper set for Feb. 7. It is the opinion of the board that the division bordering on the Atlantic Seaboard. By this procedure postponements usually encountered on account of weather would be eliminated in January and February could be escaped.

Fortunately three clubs have already entered the open competition by virtue of their status as class A teams. The clubs entered from their respective districts in the qualifying

Football Club of Chicago survives in the Illinois district. The Johnston City Athletic Football Club of Johnston City, Ill., placed in the Missouri district owing to their close proximity to St. Louis, have cleared away all opposition in that section. The third eleven is the Fore River Football Club of Quincy, Mass.

Two Games for Michigan

Michigan had two games on the championship calendar, while western Pennsylvania, northwestern New York,

with one game each, were forced to put their fixtures over until suitable ground conditions prevail. The committee has issued instructions to play the remaining tilts next Sunday but judging from reports of the officials in charge of the various games it is questionable whether these matches will be concluded for several weeks.

One club adopted unsportsmanlike tactics and apparently was inclined to take advantage of the awkward situation which was brought about by the inclement weather.

which prevailed in western Pennsylvania. Although the playing of the game was prohibited by the Cuddy Club of Cuddy, Pa., and the Pittsburgh Soccer Football Club of Pittsburgh was barred from playing the game on any night, the Cuddy outfit, which was the home eleven, claimed the match on the grounds that the opposing club was not a bona fide soccer team. The club also requested that the visiting club be assessed all expenses incidental to the arrangement of the game and that the referee be paid for his services. The heads of those officials in charge of the game.

Referee Edward Donahy, a Pennsylvania native, officiated in the Cuddy-Pittsburgh game and communicated with Harry Fairfair of Pittsburgh on the morning of the game. Fairfair was the latter, who is commissioner in that district and a member of the National Challenge Cup Competition Committee, agreed with the referee on the playing of a game that day was out of the question. After several attempts the

the delegate, who had no hesitancy in concurring with the other officials. The delegates were then addressed by Cuddy management by telephone and telegraph but was followed owing to the fact that both of these modes of communication were out of order due to the storm. He then went to the office of the Pittsburgh club to Morgan, the proposed scene of the game and located about six miles outside of Pittsburgh. He then gave information to the Cuddy officials of his decision.

Stand Heartily Indorsed

Commissioner Farfield's stand in the matter was heartily indorsed by the committee and both clubs were ordered to play the match next Sunday with the home team to be the victors.

In the long third round game played

Both clubs played a scoreless first half, but after the interval the field was in poor condition and the Valley team's defense weakened perceptibly and allowed the Marygrove forwards to score three times in the second half goals. In the opening round of this series the Marygrove goal line was crossed three times but since that tallying a single goal in four games, one of which was a replay.

The National Challenge Cup Committee, which has the honor of the well known promotion on line

Altonta Works Football Club of Altonta, Pa., for their failure to appear for a second match against the Pittsburgh Soccer Club of Pittsburgh. The suspension will remain in force until the Altonta eleven have paid the expenses incurred by the Pittsburgh team in arranging the game. The members present at the meeting were Thomas Bagnall of Arlington, N. J.; chairman; Wilfrid Hollywood of New York City; Andrew M. Brown of Jersey City, N. J.; and James Armstrong of Brooklyn, N. Y.

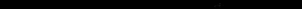
SPRINGFIELD ELECTED CAPTAIN
HOLLIER, Mass., Dec. 3.—Charles Hollier of North Tolland, N. Y. was unanimously elected captain of the 1937 Springfield College football team at the annual football dinner at the college dining hall. Hollier won his first letter at the 1936 season and his varsity football letter the last two seasons. He is an end.

TIPS ELECTED CAPTAIN
LEXINGTON, Va. (Special Correspondence).—B. H. Tips of Kentucky Tech. was chosen captain of the 1937 football team of Washington and Lee University. Tips has played guard and quarterback for the last two years.

CANADIAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Hamilton 4, Stratford 3 (14m. over-
time).

Christmas Gifts
in Men's Wear
Beacon Haberdasher
331 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
2 doors from Huntington Ave.
OPEN EVENINGS



RADIO

R. F. Filter Circuit Design

FILTER DESIGN
APPLIED TO R. F.
IS DISCUSSEDNew Field for Research
Opened Up to Monitor
Readers

In this first of two articles on filter design we present what we believe is something unique in R. F. experimental work. With the concentration of interest on untuned R. F. sponsored by this paper we believe that the tuning question advanced to a point beyond our present methods, which have a tendency to spoil tone quality, is worth some attention.

By EDWIN B. DALLIN

The wave filter is becoming more and more important in the solving of communication engineering problems, and very few of the radio experimenters understand the use and theory of these circuits. These filters are used very extensively by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and by the Radio Corporation and other large radio and electric companies in order to transmit undistorted speech and music over the wires. There are also many other uses of filters in electrical engineering.

A wave filter may be so designed that it will pass frequencies above a given value or frequencies below that value, or it may pass a limited band of frequencies, or may suppress a certain band of frequencies. The above filters are designed as high pass, low pass and band elimination filters.

Up to the present time filters have been used mostly at audio-frequencies or at semi-high frequencies that are used in carrier-telephony and telegraphy, commonly known as "wired wireless." The direct application of filters to radio-frequencies is still in the experimental stages, but the results are very encouraging and should help in the solving of many problems.

Let us study some simple filter structures and later show how they may be applied to radio-frequencies. We will first consider the high-pass type of filter. In Fig. 1, C and C₂ are two equal capacitors and L is an inductance.

We know from elementary ideas that a capacity will transmit high frequencies better than low ones, so that the capacity part of the circuit will favor the high frequencies. The inductance L will favor the low frequencies, so that any low frequencies that do not get through the capacity C will be side-tracked by the inductance L and what little frequency that remains will be stopped by C₂, adding another similar filter section in series will still more eliminate the low frequencies.

In drawing a curve it is usual to show the effect of the filter on the frequency transmitted and the attenuation of the current due to the filter is plotted against frequency. So that when we apply an alternating current at the input end we measure the effect of the filter on the output end and our curve for the high-pass filter is similar to the one in Fig. 2. The frequency where the attenuation starts, called the cut-off frequency, indicated at F_c will be transmitted without any attenuation.

The type of circuit in Fig. 3 is

called a low-pass filter because the series inductance elements L₁ and L₂ oppose a high frequency more than a low one and the shunt capacity element C acts as a short-circuit to high frequencies and does not affect the low ones as much. The curve for the low-pass filter is shown in Fig. 4, and all frequencies beyond F_c will suffer attenuation, becoming "infinite" at "infinite" frequencies.

The curve for the band-pass filter is shown in Fig. 5 where there are two cut-off frequencies, and all frequencies up to F_{c1} will be attenuated, and from F_{c1} the current will pass unhindered until it reaches F_{c2}, where it rapidly becomes attenuated. This latter type of filter should be very useful in radio circuits as we shall see later.

The band-elimination filter is shown in Fig. 6 where the current is unattenuated until it reaches F_c and it remains attenuated until it reaches F_{c2}, where it passes freely. The lower the resistance of the filter the sharper the cut-off; and also the greater the number of sections, the sharper the cut-off.

There are various combinations of circuits that will give filter action and we will show a few simple ones. In Fig. 7 is shown a simple so-called antenna circuit that may be used with any of the radio frequency circuits presented. In the diagram of Fig. 7 L_p represents the primary inductance and L_s the secondary inductance, T represents the ratio of turns and C represents the tuning capacity in the secondary circuit.

The primary inductance L_p is usually very small compared to L_s and the effect on the antenna circuit is as if we considered all the inductance and capacity in the antenna circuit, due to the mutual relation between the primary and secondary circuits from the theory of the electrical transformer.

The relation may be expressed as follows: The inductance of the circuit looking at the antenna end is equal to L_p/T² and the capacity of the circuit is equal to T²C and the voltage at the output end is equal to ET. This relation transforms our circuit of Fig. 7 to Fig. 8, where it is seen that we have an element of a filter circuit having the property of infinite impedance at one frequency neglecting resistance. In all this we will consider resistance as being negligible in order to simplify the problem. An "infinite" impedance in shunt will allow one frequency to pass through from input to output unattenuated, which is just another way of saying that the circuit is tuned.

It will be seen that this is not a band-pass type of filter section because, theoretically, with zero resistance one frequency only will pass without attenuation. In practice the resistance of the circuit depends on the resistance and in Fig. 9 a rather low resistance curve is shown.

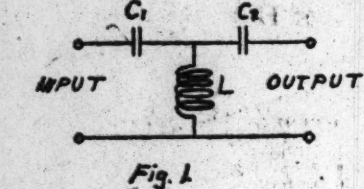


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

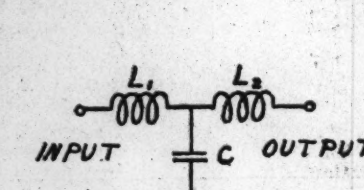


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

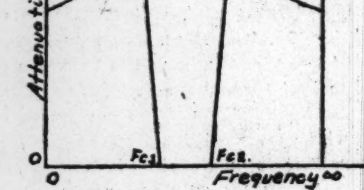


Fig. 5

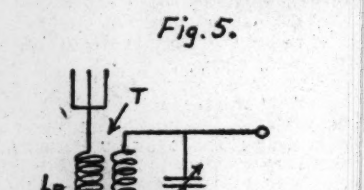


Fig. 6

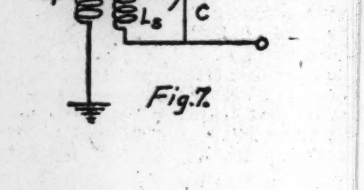


Fig. 7

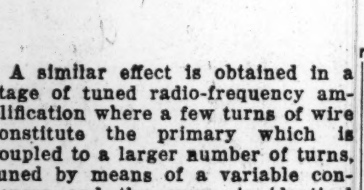


Fig. 8

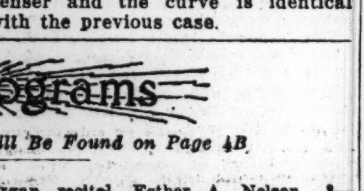


Fig. 9

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, DEC. 10

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNR, Montreal, N. B. (301 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dominion Department of Agriculture radio service; studio program. 11—CNR dance orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCHS, Portland, Me. (248 Meters)

6 p. m.—Stocks, grain market, and news. 7:30—United States Radio Farm School. 7:45—The Treasure Hunters.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (488 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—The day of the day. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Five Merry Milkmen. 8:30—WEEI Harmony Four. 9:30—Glee Quartet. 9:30—From New York. 10:30—Cruising the air with "Bill" Harlow.

WBS, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (393 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Lenox Ensemble. 6:30—McNelly's orchestra. 7—Market reports. 7:30—Helmert Sanborn's orchestra. "Prelude" pianist. 8:15—Leopold Podder, trumpet; Betty Podder, violin; accompanist. 8:30—Musical program. 9—Mrs. Almonroe Gosselin, soprano. 9:15—Mrs. Irene Simpson, mezzo-soprano. 9:30—The Mysterious Tenor. 9:45—Musical program. 10—Hour of music from New York. 11—Weather report. 11:05—Leo Reisman's orchestra.

WTAG Worcester, Mass. (360 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—Twinkle Twinkle story teller. 7:30—WEEA. 7:45—WEEA. South Sea Islanders. 9:30—Entertainers. 10—From WEEA. 10:30—Daily news bulletin.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Singing and dancing. 6:30—Radio farm school, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. 7:30—WEEA. Laura C. Gaudet, staff pianist. 7:30—

Organ recital, Esther A. Nelson. 8—Artists. 9—Concert Hour. 10—Weather. 10:05—Dance orchestra. 11—News.

WCAC, Storrs, Conn. (275 Meters)

7 p. m.—Program from WTIC.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (266 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Courtship program. 7—Advanced Sunday school lesson. 7:15—News items. 7:30—Weather man. 7:35—Musical program from WGY, Schenectady.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (469 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Book review by Mrs. Nina Reed. 7—Meyer Goldman's orchestra. 8—Musical string quintet. 9—Hour of music from WJZ, New York. 10—Anglo-Perkins. WFAF, New York. 10:30—Irving Berlin's orchestra. WGRB, Clearwater, Fla. (264 Meters)

8:22 p. m.—Citrus report. 8:30—Pipe organ and artist recital.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

5:15 p. m.—Children's period. 5:45—Live-stock market summary. 6:30—Dinner concert. 7:30—Farm program. 8—Band program. 9—New York program. "Anglo-Perkins." 9:30—Vocal program. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:05—Dance program. 11—Sankin Orchestra.

WKAJ, Milwaukee, Wis. (261 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Classical review. 10—Classical studio program.

WFO, Des Moines, Ia. (266 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Raleigh Quintet. 8—Program by Pi Chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. National Music Society. 11—Philbrick's Younger orchestra.

WQAW, Omaha, Neb. (268 Meters)

6 p. m.—Hugo Heyn, pianist; Emil Hoffman, piano. 6:45—Market resume. 7:30—Society review. 8:40—Maurice Sherman's orchestra. 7—May and June. 7:15—Violin and harp duo. 7:30—WLS trio. 10—Dance music; organ recital; singers; WLS trio.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Stage program, organ and dance orchestra. 9:30—Dance and studio program.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (284 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Classical recital under the direction of Lester D. Mather, concert pianist.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (218 Meters)

6 p. m.—Supper bell program; Board of Trade summary; closing live stock summary; United States Radio Farm School. 8—Society review. 8:40—Maurice Sherman's orchestra. 7—May and June. 7:15—Violin and harp duo. 7:30—WLS trio. 10—Dance music; organ recital; singers; WLS trio.

WBBH, Chicago, Ill. (270 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—Organ recital. 6:15—Palmer, Victorians and studio features. 8:30—Dance program. 9:45—News flashes. 10—Orchestra studio features. 11—Palmer "Victorians" and studio features. 11:30—Dance program. 12—Dance program. 12:30—Dance program.

WYU, Chicago, Ill. (256 Meters)

6 p. m.—Bedtime story. 8:30—Dinner concert. 10—Family hour. 11—Classical concert. 10:30—Dance program. 11:15—Time signals and weather report.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

4 p. m.—Concert arranged by Elgin Chandler. 8—Concert by old-time fiddlers of Deppau, Ind.

WBB, Kansas City, Mo. (266 Meters)

7 p. m.—Orchestra and popular soloists.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (266 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9:30—Little Jack Little. 10:30—Dance program. 11:30—Dance program. 12:30—Dance program.

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Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

Frederick W. Allen's Pediment for New York County Court House

EARLY in 1927, according to present prospects, will be dedicated the New York County Court House in New York City, the huge Coliseum-like building which has been under construction for a dozen years at a cost of \$15,000,000. It was designed by Guy Lowell, architect, of Boston and New York. Frederick W. Allen, sculptor, has provided the pediment which is to surmount the main entrance to the vast structure, which covers more than 100,000 square feet of land, and which is regarded in many quarters as the most imposing building in the United States.

Mr. Allen's completed pediment, now cut in granite, is represented in the accompanying illustration. The treatment of all 16 colossal figures is classic with a slight indication here and there of the archaic. Above will stand the acroteria, or three top figures, which represent, respectively, the spirit of the Law (center), the spirit of Truth (on left), and the spirit of Equity (on right), as we face the building. The Law is represented by an old but vigorous man draped after the style of the Romans and supporting at his right side the fasces, or bundle of rods, symbol of the Law; at his left, the American eagle. Truth is represented by a draped female figure, classic in treatment, carrying in her left hand a mirror, symbol of truth. Equity is represented by a similarly draped figure, supporting a horn of plenty denoting the distribution of the goods of the world. The two end figures complement the line of the end columns. This is also further accentuated by the vertical lines in the drapery which pick up the fluting of the column beneath.

The pediment is composed of five groups. The central group is made up of three figures—Justice (in center), Courage (on her right hand), and Wisdom (on her left). Courage holds forth a sword of Justice, and carries a large shield, symbolical of protection against corruption; and guards Justice from the forces of evil (represented by the group of three figures at left of center group). Wisdom (at right of center) is represented by a winged female figure, lending Justice the torch of wisdom. On the right of the central group comes the group representing forces of light, composed of Philosophy, a Bearded figure of Authority, and a Youthful figure bearing garlands. At either end of the pediment there is a group guarding the Record of the Law.

Probably the severest problem that may be given to a sculptor is the pediment. The architect supplies a fixed space of a peculiarly cramped shape, and it is up to the sculptor to evolve a design that will fill this space on the one hand and not seem crowded on the other. This problem has been attacked from many angles, with the sculptor at times taking what few liberties he could with his material to adapt it to that inflexible, awkward shaped space, that long and shallow triangle. Because of the difference in height between the middle and the ends, some designers have disregarded the human scale, and have made adult figures arbitrarily diminutive in order to get the necessary tapering effect. Other designers have introduced animals, which enter more tractably into the pediment design, often, than the human figure.

But like a poet who accepts his poetic forms as all their austere purity, and resolutely works within their aesthetic borders, Mr. Allen accepted to the full the limitations of the pediment form, and even refined upon those limitations to the extent that he determined to use no figures in the composition that would not be significant upon a building devoted to the administration of justice. So he put aside all the elastic animal motives, and a host of classic symbols that would have helped him fill his spaces neatly—and meaningfully.

Furthermore, Mr. Allen has kept to the human scale ideal in composing his groups. Using only human figures, he brings them within their frame at the ends by placing them in crouching postures. The transition between the crouching figures and the standing figures at either side of the central group is by means of erect boyish forms. The central group, which has the accent of



"The Spirit of the Law," One of Three Figures That Are to Stand Above Mr. Allen's Pediment.

ferent treatment of the parts lends an effect of variety. In the same general way Mr. Allen has achieved richness in his working out of the whole composition. Perpendicular masses have their balance in horizontal and flowing lines gain strength and accent through being placed in opposition to unbroken areas. The work is in high relief, but the sculptor has used with a sensitive feeling for the play of shadows. This study of depth within the shallow space of the pediment was one of the problems that verged upon engineering as well as aesthetics in the year Mr. Allen spent in making preparatory studies of pediments in general and Mr. Lowell's problem in particular. Then came two more years of work on the groups, involving the making and discarding of many fine figures until at last finally was achieved. The completed work looks simple and right, but it is the residue of a vast amount of experiment in correlating the axes of the figures and uncounted hours of toil. The height of the central figure, Justice, is 13 feet and the total width of the pediment is 104 feet. This is one of the three largest pediments in the United States. It is placed 90 feet above the street level. Frederick W. Allen has collaborated before with Guy Lowell in designing and making two colossal figures in high relief for the Evans Wing of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. These figures were also cut

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in granite. Mr. Allen is an instructor in the school of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass. He is a member of the Boston Society of Sculptors, and of the Guild of Boston Artists, where he has frequently exhibited. He is represented in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and by work in the Boston Public Library, Boston City Hall, and in the Museum of the Concord (Mass.) Art Association. Mr. Allen resides in Concord, for the Attleboro (Mass.) Chapter, D. A. R., he did a "Memorial to Soldiers of the Revolution."

"Sweet Rosy O'Grady"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Keith's Hippodrome, "Sweet Rosy O'Grady," a motion picture adapted by Harry O. Hoyt from the song by Maude Nugent, directed by Frank R. Strayer for Columbia Pictures.

Here is still another echo of the theme that has put the world-renowned Anne Nichols' play into its fifth continuous year in New York and that has provided motion picture producers with enough material to keep them busy for a long time to come. It is a gently rubber carbon copy of the familiar humors of the Irish-Jew school, with a sort of modern Cinderella story imposed on the background patterning. It is better than some others of its kind, but none too entertaining at that. Shirley Mason is the sweet young miss of the well-known tune who is watched over by a Jewish shopkeeper and an Irish policeman, and there is a young Fifth Avenue scion, played by Cullen Landis, who eventually takes over the job. There are several tangles in the tale before the picture has finished unwinding, but matters are quite unexpectedly put to rights at the end.

F. W. Murnau's "Faust"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Capitol Theater, "Faust," a motion picture adapted by Hans Kyser from Goethe's story, directed by F. W. Murnau for U. F. A., released by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Here is one of the most beautiful and imaginative cinematic visions yet revealed. F. W. Murnau, that German genius among directors who fashioned the memorable "Last Laugh," evolved this glowing film. In it he has worked more decorative wonders than are to be found in a half dozen ordinary drifting-specials. Of course, the nature of the story implies a large pictorial license, with all manner of unusual effects in lighting and composition, but it is rather Mr. Murnau's persuasive rendering of an Old World atmosphere touched with symbolism that makes his "Faust" so notably beautiful to behold.

The first two or three reels in particular, showing the aged scholar torn between doubt and faith as his human resources fall him, his gradual acceptance of Mephisto's proposal of temporary power, and his eventual transformation to bonded youth, are masterpieces of composition and chiaroscuro. With the present-day resources of the studio at his command, Mr. Murnau is able to wrap his scenes with soft mistlings of Rembrandtesque light and shadow. The ancient arcades and mansions of the quaint German town where Faust dwelt are brought to

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the screen with a marvelous, melting pictorialization, making elegant setting for the Goethe tale. In the sequence where Faust and Mephisto journey to Marguerite's home, they appear to pass over league upon league of fantastic countryside in their swirling flight; indeed, throughout the whole picture the scenic investment is incomparable.

Emil Jennings makes his Mephisto akin to the well-known operatic conception, adding one more striking portrait to his already full gallery. Gosta Ekman is a fine Faust, better perhaps in the earlier sequence than after his transformation, while Camilla Horn portrays the hapless Marguerite with a wealth of emotional understanding and visual beauty. Yvette Guilbert adds some humorous moments as the Martha of the picture, while Frieda Richard, Wilhelm Dietrich, Eric Barclay, and Hanna Ralph are also in the cast. The titles have been happily arranged with backgrounds brushed in with Frans Hals strokes, so that the pictorial mood of the picture is not infringed on by a too cold, clear text. It is a film that will bring great credit both to Mr. Murnau and U. F. A. R. F.

"Michael Strogoff"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Cohan Theater, "Michael Strogoff," a picture adapted from the story by Jules Verne, produced under the direction of P. Tourjansky for the Films de France, released by Universal Pictures.

"Michael Strogoff," the latest French film to challenge motion picture adapted from the story by Jules Verne, produced under the direction of P. Tourjansky for the Films de France, released by Universal Pictures.

The film as a whole is decidedly patch-work. It is also marred by a most unhappy coloration, pale, watery, and hand-painted in effect, that crops out in the big scenes, and there is some crude miniature work introduced toward the end of the film. The acting hardly helps the situation, and is cast in theatrical mold to a high degree. Ivan Moskin, continental screen star, is the adventurous Strogoff, who is seen at the end of the film after his many severe trials and afflictions to be precisely the debonair young soldier of the initial reel. M. Defas as the Grand Khan is a convincing figure, but the other parts, handled by Nathalie Ko-

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vanko, Chakalouny, Mme. Brindeau, Mme. de Yzarduy, Prince N. Kou-goucheff, and E. Gaidarov are largely overacted. The titles are filled with high heroics, that match the heavy-handed treatment of the picture. Besides the three new reigning successes on Broadway—"Potemkin," "Faust," and "Old Ironsides"—"Michael Strogoff" seems a feeble gesture.

Frank Waller Conducts Cincinnati Orchestra

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5 (Special Correspondence).—The third Sunday concert of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra was presented today in Music Hall. Frank Waller served as guest conductor. The program was devoted to Russian music.

It has been the aim of Frits Reiner, in the current season, to remove from the Sunday concerts the stigma of banality which attaches to the word "popular." It has been reiterated that the term refers to price of admission and not to quality of music. The season therefore was opened with a program devoted to Beethoven and Wagner, and Frank Waller's Russian program was a continuation of the policy. Although it was by no means scholastic, the numbers were sound enough to command respect under any circumstances.

Frank Waller had not been heard in Cincinnati since his appearances with the Summer Opera Company three years ago. Since that time he has added breadth and stature to his work, and with a favorable opportunity for rehearsal, he made an excellent impression upon his return. Sunday concerts are not usually remarkable for their musicianship, but in this instance the conductor succeeded in imparting a mood to his orchestra, and as a result the color, vivacity, and rhythm of the Russian numbers were well brought out.

British Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Eng., Nov. 23.—A new farce by Cyril Campion and Wallis, "The Day After Tomorrow," is to be produced by the Victoria Theatre, London, in February before coming to a West End theater in London.

"Twopence Colored," a new play by Edward Wilbraham (the Earl of Lathom), is to be produced by the Victoria Theatre, London, on Dec. 19, in London.

The musical comedy, "Happy-Go-Lucky," after a fortnight in the provinces is to go into the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, during Christmas week.

At the St. James Theatre, London, that never-failing laughter raiser, "Charley's Aunt," is to be revived for the holiday season.

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By GEORGE KELLY
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Wagner in the Hebrides

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, Nov. 23

AT THE recital of Hebridean songs given by Clara Davis at the Court House on Nov. 15, with Mrs. Kennedy Fraser at the piano, among the 20 songs or so that formed the program was the famous Birilinn of Clannaird. A wild, powerful song of the sea and sailing it is, and in the accompaniment comes again and again an unmistakable phrase of notes—the motive of the Flying Dutchman in Wagner's opera.

What is Wagner doing in this gallery? The answer, given by Mrs. Kennedy Fraser, is that when she was collecting folk songs in the Hebrides this very motive was sung to her (and recorded in her gramophone) by a woman who had never left her little native island. The woman can never have heard of Wagner: how then did he hear this traditional theme? Mrs. Kennedy Fraser guesses that he did so on that 2 1/2 weeks' stormy voyage between Pillar and London in 1859. Folklore and folk tune have drifted there for centuries. Wagner, like Beethoven, was quick to realize the value of an idea. Authentic instances show the surprising way in which both raised such casual happenings as the rhythm of a smith at his forge, the sound of blows on a door, a sudden light, or even a wash bill, into great music. What more likely than that some sailor, singing this old fragment of tune, was overheard by Wagner and the idea—falling into the fertile thought of the composer—presently grew to be the center of his opera? If so, it is a direct link between the art of today and ancient Celtic art.

To hear Mrs. Kennedy Fraser sing these Hebridean songs is to feel as if a curtain were lifted and one looked clear upon that olden world of the Gael. Her spoken preludes gave true atmosphere to Mrs. Davis' recital from the outset, and the simplicity and earnestness of Mrs. Davis' own singing sustained the right elements. She has an unusually attractive voice, a fair though not an infallible technique.

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THE HOME FORUM

Thoughts on Sitting Down to Write

TWENTY years of deep meditation, diversified by intermittent practice, have not made it clear to me how anyone ever begins to write a poem or an essay or even a letter to a friend. If I am asked how I myself begin to write, I have to say that I do not know, and that in theory, at least, I regard it as impossible to begin anything. For did not Zeno of Elea prove in the seventh of his famous paradoxes that it is impossible for anything to pass from a state of rest into a state of motion; and has not Mr. Bertrand Russell, in his work on mathematics, defended Zeno against the scorn of the ages? It is true that Zeno asserted only the impossibility of the arrow should ever leave the bowstring, but that was merely his choice of an example. Had he been a modern journalist, he would have set himself to prove the impossibility of ever beginning to write an article.

Zeno, however, is not my proper subject, and I know at least this much about beginning to write, that one should not begin with a digression. Let me return.

The wisest words I have heard or read upon my topic were those of a man who said that the way to begin to write anything is to place a chair—whether of the Windsor, the Morris, the American Rocker, the Oxford, the Sheraton, the Louis Quatorze, or the common kitchen variety he did not say, but I myself incline to the Windsor—in front of a desk or table, and on this flat surface to put a sheet of blank paper, a pen, an inkpot, and an eraser; and then, grasping the pen in the right hand, to dip it into the ink, and finally, to begin. Now, although I hold this to be sound advice, worthy of close attention from all beginners, yet I feel bound to say that it leaves out something essential. I have often followed it minutely in every detail, step by step, until I have come to the point marked above by that dash, and then, "finally," and there I have stuck. My learned authority says nothing about pencil-biting, or about drawing pictures of houses in the corner of the page, but I happen to know that the gap indicated by that dash is often filled in by an immense amount of just that sort of activity. That is the kind of thing the "literary man" is up to during a good many of those working hours during which his wife is steering visitors away, answering telephone calls, and policing the "Quiet Zone."

Beginning to write is a good deal like getting up in the morning: it looks impossible until it is done. All one's energy is consumed in finding reasons for not doing the thing, and these reasons, so numerous at the time, are wonderful to contemplate in retrospect. As I sit down at my desk in the morning, I observe that the day is dark. "Well now," I say to myself, "what is the use? Never have I been able to place together a tolerable sentence on such a day. I had better read a book." Or if the day is bright and balmy, then I decide

that only a dry-as-dust pedant could sit through it at his desk, and that I must start out for a long walk. And when the day is neither too dull nor too bright, then the steam-pipes are rattling, or look as though they intend to rattle; some one is playing a piano; I foresee an interruption; I have an engagement in two hours; I must read a book.

This confusion would not be so frank if I supposed that I alone behave in this way. I think that I have this much, at least, in common with all the great heroes of the pen—a great pusillanimity just before the engagement begins. Thus, it was that I, too, have been haunted by the thought of every canticle of the Divine Comedy. So Shakespeare, on the day when he wrote Hamlet's soliloquy, idled up and down for an hour or two, looking out of window, fingering his sword, breathing his quill, calling down to Mrs. More what was for dinner, and wondering whether he ought not to go out and wander for a while among the shops on the bridge. It Virgil really did spend all his morning over ten lines of the Aeneid, this was how it happened.

All this wool-gathering seems to be necessary, for there is no avoiding it; and while it is going on, one is doing, apparently, some kind of work. Suddenly, in the midst of it, a sentence shows itself. I seize it immediately, and pull, as one pulls at the end of a string. Another sentence must be connected with it somehow. I worry and toss it about until, at last, the next one appears. Oh, now we are off. My pen begins to paw the paper, to curvet and caracole. It rejoices; it snuffs the distance; it is ready for a tone in folio. Steam-pipes may rattle and pianos bang, but they cannot stop us now. The third sentence is down, the fourth, the fifth—only nine-tenths of the way. The docile and ductile yet high-mettled pen! How delightful is this smooth swift going, and how easy! Why do I not write like this for ten hours a day, and seven days a week? Why does not everyone write, instead of only nine-tenths of the population? Why should anyone ever think of doing anything else?

Thus I gallop down the swiftly blackening page, turn into the second, race through that, and so on into the third. It is like a steep chase. The pen that was so restive at the starting-post is taking fences and hedges and water gaps without even changing its stride, as though it were running on smooth turf. The only difficulty I can foresee is its bringing it to a halt. Where is this extreme difficulty of writing that I have heard and read so much about, and have said a good deal about myself? While in mid-career, I do not feel it at all, but the exhilarating sense of speed and power, it seems to me that I could go on thus forever. But sooner or later, it may be in ten minutes or in two hours, there comes a sign of hesitation. The pen's hoof beats sound, rattles, heretofore, and then it halts—and stop. Spur, whip, stern commands, terms of flattery and of abuse, do no good whatever. The difficulty of writing is once more apparent. The momentum stored up during my preliminary pen-bling is exhausted. I have to begin again.

At this point, I usually decide that the best part of my day's work is done. There are two things that I can do with the pages produced during the last hour: I can leave them as they stand, just as they appear spontaneously from the pen, or I can begin to work them over, phrase by phrase and sentence by sentence. I do the one or the other according to the effect I wish to produce. I do not think it possible to say that either of these two kinds of writing, the spontaneous or the studied, is superior to the other, any more than one can say that apples are better than nightingales. Everything depends upon the special needs of the time. The page on which I spend ten minutes is often better in some ways than that on which I spend ten hours, for the effect of fluency and ease, which must certainly be attained and preserved in some way, is not easy to keep when one is pausing over every syllable, weighing every comma point, and testing every cadence upon the critical ear. To go back over the work that has been done unconsciously and to subject it to conscious criticism and correction—that is labor.

But I see that I have outrun my topic, which calls only for a discussion of the question how one begins to write. By this time it must be clear that I do not know.

Yet it is demonstrated that one does somehow manage to begin, and to end.

Poetry as a Vocal Art

Poetry is likely to be recognized more generally as a vocal art, and to be used more than formerly in connection with music and the dance, both lyrically and dramatically. In spite of postmodernism and disappointments, one may hope for a proud future for the poetic drama. And this, it comes, will bring poetry into close connection with the sister arts of color—whether in scenery, lights or costumes; and modelling—whether of sculpture or architectural forms; as well as the dance and music.

Thus there would seem to be good reason to hope for a richer period in the not distant future of poetic art in America. If much has been gained during the last ten or fifteen years, we have reached merely a new vista, a static—it must go on or retreat. The poets must have the art more necessary to the people, a more immediate and spontaneous expression of their dreams. A people imaginatively creative enough to invent a telephone, an airplane, to build great bridges and skyscraper towers, is full of the spirit of poetry—the poets have only to set it free. "From Poets and Their Art," by HARRY L. HUNT.

The Teacher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"She was a teacher. Very many years." He said to me, "And if she weaved Of the daily grind, We never knew, For she kept smiling— As school teachers do."

"And I cannot recall Just what she taught, Nor what her methods were That brought Achievement to us In that school of yore."

"It has been long— Those days are far behind; Dim's her face, Nor do I know, before The color of her eyes, her hair, Nor whether she was plain, Or passing fair, And though she stood each morning At the door, I cannot recollect A single dress she wore."

"But one thing lives— A memory as radiant As the Sirius star That hangs beneath Orion On the wall of space, And takes its shining way Across the winter sky— A silver thread, That will, forevermore, Its pattern trace Upon the scroll of years As they unwind— The one thing I remember— She was kind!"

SARAH WILSON MIDDLETON.

The Song of Creaking Door

The little log house was snugged into the hollow of a birch and maple wood. Through the tall trunks of the trees the mellow light of an August sun shimmered softly, falling on the leafy carpet that was interspersed with moss-covered stones and fringed with banks of gently waving ferns. Its only door creaked musically, blending in with the almost imperceptible music of the wind among the leaves above. The windows were broken, the floor, here and there, had sunk into the moist loam of the woods. A rusty stove, guttled with blacking, greeted the intruder into this sanctum of a long-forgotten day.

A few of the old benches, gnarled and carved with now meaningless initials and untranslatable signs, without back or footstool, balanced dizzily upon the half-demolished floor, or leaned dejectedly against the log-and-plank walls. In front of them stared an empty platform; the table was gone, that table back of which had sat the country schoolmaster, who, through the long winter months, wielded his rod in stern warning over the heads of his largest pupils, and taught them the three "R's" that they might be thus wise—or no wiser—ere they, like their fathers, should fell the timber and break ground for their own homes.

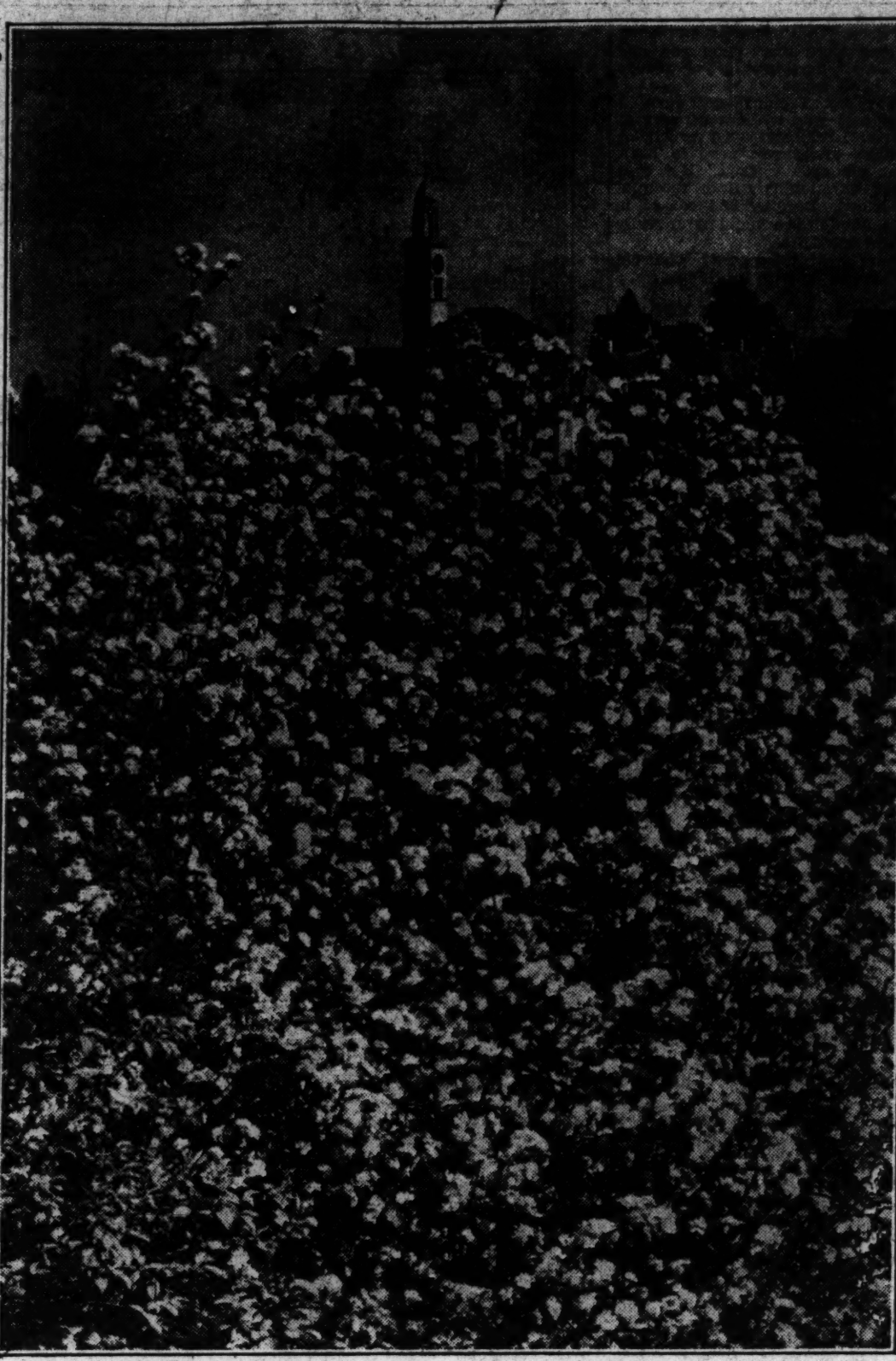
Into the music of the tumbling brook outside came a murmur of the sea; and the ear, and the eye, through the door, which now seemed strong and sturdy with its knots and hardwood bolts, one could see boys and girls trooping down the path, their faces shining from the morning scrub. In the basin of ice cold water taken from the barrel outside the kitchen door. Within, the schoolmaster is filling the stove with huge chunks of wood preparatory to the day's session. Soon all are settled on the hard benches, the biggest boys looming up at the back, agring with sheepish expectation of the day's battle with the master.

A hand, goes up, and a nod from the wielder of the rod; and a girl, two piglets hanging down her back, a jumper apron over her woolen dress, her striped woolen stockings just showing above the tops of her calfkin boots, makes her way to a pall in the corner of the room near the teacher, and taking down the tin dipper above, drinks heartily. And before returning to her seat, she dips, perchance, a note beneath the pall. Nor is it long before a tall, lanky chap with ill-fitting clothes, his ankles and wrists protruding longhairs, is in turn seized with a thirst, and makes his way to the pall, to drink from the same dipper—and draws from beneath the pall the sequestered note.

A reading class is now on the bench before the desk. Slowly, laboriously, word by word, tall, sawky boys and more composed maidens read out at pronunciation after the increasingly stern voice of the master the words from the Reader. A pert little chap, smaller by many inches than others in the class, approvingly reads the passage stumbled and giggled over by his larger mates. A creak comes; the last class has recited, the map of their state is slowly chalked out on the improvised blackboard. There is a hum, a giggle, more giggles in the back of the room, and the rod of the master comes down hard upon the desk.

It is noon, and here and there in the sunshine in little groups the boys and girls pore over their tin pails, their plump faces agring with the keen appetite for the "filling joys of apple pie and cheese." Four o'clock comes; the last class has recited, the last paper had been thrown, and the last braid of hair twined by some roguish boy. For the last time that day the rod has come down upon the table and the command silence fills the room. All the pupils have disappeared over the wooded hill, and the master, with broom in hand, cleans and dusts the paper-littered floor, covers the ashes in the fire, and padslocks the old door.

The last shaft of the August sun, slumbered through the broken casement and streamed musically across the tumbled-down benches and the broken floors. The door creaked its song, and the leaves above the roof joined with the brook in that music of long ago, of those days when homespun and cowhide cloth and shod a generation of sturdy young pioneers who have gone out from just such log schoolhouses to fill the ranks of the nation's builders, the financiers and teachers, the lawmakers and presidents.



Thalwil. The Reformed Church Among Blossoming Trees

J. Gaherell, Zurich

A Danish December

Translated for The Christian Science Monitor

The ring is closing—nature is entering the great rest in which is born a new year, where a fresh link is forged in the chain of eternity. The open land lies bare in its wide-voiced silence. The descendants of the proud wolf's foot trunks are become creeping tendrils that have been exiled to desolate waste lands where they hide under the heather, pressing close to the soil as if afraid to look up. The great, oldstod tree trunks have changed to thin, brittle stems which, it is true, have retained the erect carriage of their ancestors, but break in two at the slightest touch. Only the tree ferns of the tropics still show something of the original majesty of the family. . . . But the hardest fate befell the moss. Its age-old nobility dwindled into dwarfs that seek shelter where they can find it and which now . . . labor the whole year through to form mould and growth-facilities for the very ones that subjugated and succeeded their ancestors—first the pine trees, next the victorious leaf-bearing ones.

Thus does a little green moss pillow in the naked woods contain within itself a piece of world development stretching over a period so vast that our own history of the world dwindles down to almost nothing in comparison. . . . From the moss at the foot of the tree the eye seeks upward along the grey trunk. And here, too, we find during the winter small, hardy plant colonies that unconcerned continue existence in spite of the changing seasons.

Microscopical algae form a green, vine-like covering for the bark, most prolific and compressed on the west side of the tree-trunk, where the winds have deposited their spores, and furnish plenty of moisture. Here, also, are the lichens, spreading themselves like little and large shields, greyish-green, brown and yellowish. Together with the algae and the moss they are the most modest substitutes in our woods for the brilliant orchids of the tropics.

If we examine a lichen we find that it is not a single plant but a little society where two entirely different types hold forth; algae and sponges here live in intimate relationship which, however, is far from realizing the ideal for a League of Nations. Rather must the one of the parties be looked upon as a subject-people, kept in captivity for the purpose of making existence possible for the other. Thousands of small, green algae cells within the lichen plant are woven about by a thick net of thin, pale spongy threads that are without the leafy green and hence cannot find sustenance in the ordinary manner. As they cannot convert the air, the rain water, or the fine metal dust of the bark into organic food they let their slaves, the algae, attend to this, only to afterward drain them of it.

From the moss and lichen of the tree trunk the gaze seeks ever higher up, to the crown's interlaced branches, from where the November winds sent the last withered leaf to the ground. But innumerable buds point toward the grey heavens as witnesses. Like so many other silent promises to the spring that is to come, the buds are in the process of forming the earliest, most widespread forest covering, beneath the crown of the tree in Denmark.

MARTIN LUTHER stands and always will stand as the exponent of the Reformation in Germany, but side by side with his name, perhaps in smaller type, should be written that of Zwingli of Zurich. Zwingli, like Luther, was the son of a peasant and like him, was a patriot. But Zwingli was more of a humanist, with a less fiery zeal. He studied at Vienna and Basel, and it was while a preacher in the Cathedral of Zurich that he began his great work as reformer. Thus the beautiful region around the northwestern end of Lake Zurich became a stronghold of Protestantism and of the Reformed Church.

Thalwil is about eight miles south of Zurich, on the shore of the lake. If "beautiful for situation is Mount Zion," so also is the Reformed Church building in Thalwil, rising as it does in the picture out of a mass of blossoming trees. From the level of the church, or, better still, from the tower, the view is one of particular charm. Below lies the pale green lake, twenty-five miles in length and nowhere over two and a half miles in width. It makes no claim to grandeur of scenery, but its quiet beauty is not surpassed by any other lake in Switzerland. The banks rise in gentle slopes from meadows and cultivated fields. Above these, on the side opposite Thalwil, is a belt of vineyards and orchards, while all along, on both sides the highly cultivated country is dotted with pleasant villages. Turning away from the lake, the eye is greeted by snow-capped Alps rising in the distance. We cannot hear some member of the Reformed Church as he looks out upon these Alps saying reverently, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my strength."

I heard it sung in the old cathedral of St. Pierre in the City of Geneva, Switzerland, the night before the first Assembly of the League of Nations. It was at the religious service preceding the formal opening of the next day, and all the delegates with many of their suites were present, and it was from the pulpit where Calvin preached just after the Reformation that the old hymn was announced. Although sung in French, there was no mistaking the old tune. Many of these old towns claim the distinction of having been the birthplace as well as the inspiration of the Reformation. Zwingli himself lived at Redding, not far from Fairfield, where he wrote "The Columbiad," and Fitz-Greene Halleck was the poet of Guilford—the first American poet to be recognized in England. His "Marco Bozaris" is little known now, but at that time it was widely read in England. Halleck was the intimate friend of Drake and a part of the literary life of that period, as well as a social lion of old New York.

Greenfield Hill has been discovered by a number of interesting people who make it their home. Ellsworth, and the late Robert Shackleton came upon it quite by chance several years ago, and the house that they then bought, and in which Mrs. Shackleton now lives, is a fine example of the 1820 period. Its ornately carved front door is one of the best of its type. Wide fireplaces with their brick-lined overmantels, circular staircases and arched hall, finely proportioned rooms in which old furniture seemed at home; corner cupboards through which one glimpsed old china and old glass; hooked rugs and an old floral carpet; a Pennsylvania Dutch "hope chest"—were the things that caught my attention. . . . The old hill town of New England are all of them lovely, but Greenfield Hill in its simplicity and natural beauty, with its wide view of valleys, hills and the waters of the Sound, is a radiant memory.—CLARA WALKER WHITEHEAD, in "Tidings New England."

Homer's Plain Manner

In spite of this perfect plainness and directness of Homer's style, in spite of this perfect plainness and directness of his ideas, he is eminently good; he works as entirely in the grand style, he is as grandiose as Phidias, or Dante, or Michael Angelo. This is what makes his translators despair. "To give relief," says Cowper, "to prosaic subjects" (such as dressing, eating, drinking, harnessing, travelling, going to bed), that is to treat such subjects homely in the grand style, "without seeming ungraceful," is extremely difficult. It is difficult, but Homer has done it. Homer is precisely the incomparable poet he is, because he has done it.—MATTHEW ARNOLD.

The Way Through the Slough of Despond

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN BUNYAN'S "Pilgrim's Progress" it is related that not long after Christian had started on his journey to the Holy City, it came to pass that he fell into the Slough of Despond. Mankind generally has accepted this experience of despondency as a not unusual phase along the path of spiritual progress. Further study, however, of this incident in Christian's pilgrimage reveals the fact, often overlooked, that there were steps through the Slough of Despond. Christian, however, like many other pilgrims, did not see these steps until they were pointed out to him.

Many of those who have started along the upward path of spiritual progress on the journey to the Father's house, which is completed only when we awake in His likeness, have experienced this period of despondency; but the steps through and out of the slough have not been any more apparent than they were at first to Christian. As Bunyan put it, "There ariseth in his soul many fears and doubts and discouraging apprehensions, which all of them get together and settle in this place. And that is the reason of the badness of this ground." There seem to be many voices which would whisper of failure, of discouragement, of lack of ability to rise to God-given dominion. But if we can find and use the steps which lead through the slough, we can walk triumphantly through such despondent hours and come out on the other side, a little farther on toward the realization of our sonship with God.

When the Israelites would have gone forward to take possession of their promised inheritance, they sent men ahead to spy out the land, and these spies brought back a discouraging report. They said that there were giants there and great walled cities, and that they would never be able to take possession; but Caleb encouraged them, saying, "Let us go up at once, and possess it; for we are well able to overcome it." So, all down the ages the spiritually-minded have pointed to those spiritual facts which, when understood, lift humanity out of doubt and despondency. When Peter attempted to walk over the troubled waters, he was upheld as long as he kept his gaze on the

Christ. "When he saw the wild boisterous," however, we read that "he was afraid," but the Christ came to him and lifted him up. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous" (pp. 149, 150) Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee. Therefore despair not nor murmur, for that which seeketh to save, to heal, and to deliver, will guide thee, if thou seekest this guidance." Self-condemnation, self-deprecation, and fear will seem to drag down those who are not watchful. To such as these, Christian Science provides a way of escape by reminding them of those promises of freedom and dominion which are available here and now to all who will trust in them.

Christian Science teaches that God, Truth, fills all space, even as the Psalmist said, "If I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there." So, even in the lowest depths of the slough of despond, divine Love is waiting with outstretched hand and will show us the reason of the badness of this ground." There seem to be many voices which would whisper of failure, of discouragement, of lack of ability to rise to God-given dominion. But if we can find and use the steps which lead through the slough, we can walk triumphantly through such despondent hours and come out on the other side, a little farther on toward the realization of our sonship with God.

It was by taking such footsteps of repentance, meekness, and humility that the prodigal son found the pathway which led back to his father's house. On that straight and narrow path which leads to the understanding of life eternal, the Father sees us even while we are "yet a great way off," and the yearning tenderness of divine Love is ever ready with compassionate care to reclothe us with the garments of praise and joy and gladness. The words of a well-loved hymn by Mary Baker Eddy (Poems, p. 75) voice this compassionate love which is ever seeking to save:

"Mourner, it calls you,—Come to my bosom,
Love wipes your tears all away,
And will lift the shade of gloom,
And for you make radiant room,
Midst the glories of one endless day."

Roundabout Greenfield Hill

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Serene and solemn, ringing sweet From temple towers of dim retreat, The thrum tones from ebon throat A throbbing, thrilling wonder note.

A liquid sigh begins, then swells And swells, until such beauty tells That all the winds and waters thrill, And all the wistful wands grow still.

R. W. VAN LIEW.

Varied Thrush

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Serene and solemn, ringing sweet From temple towers of dim retreat, The thrum tones from ebon throat A throbbing, thrilling wonder note.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

A Trick Worth Trying

By JANE TRUMBULL

EDITH TAYLOR was singing to herself and her feet seemed to dance as they tripped up the porch steps of the house next door.

"Did you get one, too?" she asked as soon as her chum, Dorothy, appeared. She was sitting on the hand with the envelope she held in her right and evidently Dot knew that it held an invitation to Alice Graham's party.

"Yes," Dot answered, "mine just came." She picked it up from the table and showed it to her friend.

"Well, no one would ever guess it to look at you. Aren't you glad? Don't you want to go?" Edith looked puzzled.

"Yes, of course—that is, I suppose I do, for I know I'd be perfectly miserable if she had left me out and yet I—" Dot seemed unable to finish her sentence. Her eyes were suddenly fixed upon her thumb-nail and her whole interest seemed centered upon that one little spot. She rubbed it with the other thumb.

Edith waited wonderingly. Her smile had vanished, for she knew that without Dorothy the party would not hold its usual pleasure for her.

"What on earth is the matter, Dot? Is it Alice? Don't you like her?" Her arm was about her chum's waist now.

"Come on and tell me, Dot. You know you can trust me. What has Alice ever done to hurt you?" Her tone offered understanding and sympathy and a half smile played about Dot's sensitive lips.

Dot explained. "Yes, of course I like Alice. Every one likes her. It's not that, it's just the party and 'me' I suppose. I've never had a good time like the rest of you, but it's not your fault or the fault of any of the girls here for I was just thinking as you came in that I've always been like this. I suppose I'm different."

"Why Dot Rogers? Of all things! Do you mean to tell me that you really believe that you are not like other girls and have never had one single good time in all your life?" Edith's eyes were twinkling with amusement.

"I know you wouldn't understand. I told you I was not like other girls. I wish I was. You see it is being out with people and crowds that makes me feel different. They all stare at me and I get so flustered and say the wrong things. It's like wearing a new dress because all the girls notice it and embarrasses me and if I wear an old one I feel they are sorry for me because I haven't a new one."

Edith looked at her chum in astonishment. Could this be the girl she had thought she knew so well. A deep blush had overspread Dot's pretty face and she still looked down as though thoroughly ashamed of what she had said.

"I wish I was like you, Edith. I've so often wished it. It must be good to be looking forward to parties and things."

Edith laughed and Dorothy drew away from her as though hurt, but if she had looked up into her friend's face she would have seen that the laugh was not intended for her.

There was a thoughtful look in Edith's eyes and she changed the subject abruptly as if the party and her chum's odd confession had ceased to interest her. Dorothy felt that she

had made a mistake in telling her of her inmost feelings.

As the days passed and the date for the party came closer she thought of their conversation many times. She could take very little interest in the party dress her mother was fussing with new girls and flowers.

It seemed now that she had told Edith of her feelings that the party would be even worse than usual. She had decided that Edith thought her perfectly foolish and would be expecting her to say the wrong thing and act queerly.

More than once she decided not to go but she did not want to hurt Alice Graham's feelings by simply refusing when she had no excuse for doing so, and Edith insisted that she must accept.

A Welcome Excuse Then almost at the last moment an excuse came. Her cousin Nell Darnell, from a neighboring town, wrote that she was coming for a week-end visit.

Dorothy was astonished at the amount of relief she felt. Her smile was as bright as morning as she ran over to tell Edith of Nell's letter and her promised arrival.

"You'll like Nell. She is so jolly and at home everywhere. Of course I could not think of leaving her alone, so I shall not go to Alice's party," she told Edith.

"Oh, but you can't refuse at this late date. You must go, Dot. Edith's eyes looked troubled, but Dorothy shook her head most emphatically.

"Have you already told Alice?"

"No, I'll run home and telephone right away and make my apology."

Edith saw that it was useless to try to argue with her, but she was not hearing half that Dot said as they walked together to the door.

If Dot could have read her chum's thought she would not have been so calm as she looked through the telephone book for Alice's number.

Neither would she have been thinking of Nell's visit as she waited to get the line.

She called again and again and finally was rewarded by Alice's answering "Hello!"

But she might just as well not have bothered to call at all, for Alice would not accept any excuse.

"Of course you must come and bring Nell with you. I really need one more girl for the game we are planning," Alice insisted, and when Dot told Edith about it, it seemed to her that Edith was happier over Nell's invitation than she had been on that morning a week ago when her own had come.

When Nell arrived that afternoon and heard of the party she was delighted. Nell was like that. She always fitted into any gathering just as if she had always belonged there, and Dot felt quite important that night when she took her cousin into the crowded room.

She was so busy the rest of the time introducing her to her friends and seeing that she was enjoying herself that every moment of her time was spent in "taking care of Nell," as she called it.

The Cure

"I never enjoyed a party so much in all my life," she told Edith next morning. "Nell is not awake yet. We talked half the night about what a jolly time we had had." She laughed as she said it.

"But wasn't everyone looking at

your dress? Didn't you feel as though all eyes were fixed upon you and say the wrong things as you always do?" Edith asked.

"Why, no, I didn't—not once. I suppose it was a different sort of a party. I really enjoyed myself."

Edith's laugh was good to hear. "Then my cure worked." Her eyes looked questioning into those of her friend. Dorothy had ceased to smile. She felt she would never really understand Edith.

"Your cure? What cure? What did you have to do with it all?" Dorothy asked.

"I asked Alice to invite Nell and make you come. You see, you were so busy thinking about Nell and seeing that she had a good time that you didn't bother about what you did and how you looked or what you said." As Edith explained, Dot looked thoughtful.

"Do you suppose that was it? How did you know it would cure me?" said Dot.

"I knew it because I used to feel exactly that way myself. Then you came to live near me and Mother said I must go out and take you with me and introduce you to the girls and see that you had a good time. I felt so responsible for you that I forgot to think that everyone was looking at me and that my voice sounded odd. Then Mother told me why she had made me feel I was responsible for you. That's why I laughed at first when you told me how you felt, for you see I never even guessed you were that way, too."

I thought you were one who always knew what to do and always had a good time. When you told me Nell was coming, I phoned Alice and asked her to invite her," Edith explained.

"But what am I to do now? I can't always have Nell to be responsible for?" Dot looked almost frightened.

"You'll have to take me," said Edith, "and I'll have to take you."

"Do you suppose all girls are like that?" Dot asked.

"I don't know, but when they are we know a wonderful cure, don't we?" And they laughed understandingly as they stood arm in arm.

Sachets to Send

There are times when one does not want to send either an expensive gift or only a card, but wishes to send a daily remembrance. The following sachets solve this problem nicely, as they are quickly made and easily sent through the mail, yet are pretty enough to express the thought of the giver. The sachets are appropriate for either a child or an adult.

The first type of sachet is made to fit over a dress hanger, hanging down inside the dress to keep it fragrant. Make a tiny bag from bright-colored satin ribbon about one or two inches wide. Provide two bags for each hanger. Lavender ribbon perhaps best expresses the lavender fragrance.

The other sachet may be packed in a pretty candy box to send away. Sew wide blue satin ribbon (or any favorite color) in the shape of a small, oblong pillow, fill it with cotton and sachet powder, sew up the ends and embroider your friend's initials across one corner. Place a spray of silver holly with red berries across the center of the pillow and fasten with a few stitches. Silver holly is especially lovely, but artificial green holly or a spray of mistletoe may be used.

When Nell arrived that afternoon and heard of the party she was delighted. Nell was like that. She always fitted into any gathering just as if she had always belonged there, and Dot felt quite important that night when she took her cousin into the crowded room.

She was so busy the rest of the time introducing her to her friends and seeing that she was enjoying herself that every moment of her time was spent in "taking care of Nell," as she called it.

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A Young Sculptor



George Keyser of Philadelphia is Here Shown With the Head of President Lincoln Which He Modeled. This Bas-Relief is the Result of a Winter's Work, One Evening a Week, Under William A. Ruff, Founder of the Starr Garden Sketch Club.

The Young Clock Inventor

ELEVEN-year-old John lived in Scotland. He had been going to school ever since he was five years old. He was a very good student, but his father stopped him. John looked up in surprise as he spoke.

"You needn't learn your lesson the night, for we're going to America the morning!"

John could hardly believe he had heard his father's words correctly. Such glorious news bewildered him.

Nearly two months later John realized that the long six weeks' voyage was over and that he was really living on a farm in the wilderness of the east.

John's father had been a clockmaker, and he had been working for him. John's father had been a clockmaker, and he had been working for him.

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Before he was through college a student interested him in botany, and John studied all day, worked in spare time, and then sat up till midnight studying plants.

This proved to be the biggest thing in his life, and, once awakened to the wonders of nature, he spent the rest of his life in studying them.

It is largely because of his work that we have the Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks. For 10 years he lived alone in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, studying the beauty of his possessions. He discovered 65 separate glaciers, and traveled much, besides writing books on nature.

For the young clock inventor became the great naturalist, explorer and author, John Muir.

If you want to know more of John Muir's boyhood read his own fascinating account of his early life in "The Story of My Boyhood and Youth."

Talks About the Stars

LONG ago, before there is any record in history, men studied the stars. The ancient peoples lived out in the open a great deal and took note of the sky above them. The stars were their clock and their calendar; they reckoned seedtime and harvest by their movements.

The earliest observations of the stars were probably made by men of the primitive dwellers on this earth. This would not have seemed reasonable, for his senses told him that the sun disappeared every evening in the west, and no one at that time had found out the truth about the matter. So all sorts of myths or stories were invented to explain this occurrence.

Then it was noticed that the stars also seemed to move, that in the evening certain stars were seen in the east, as darkness appeared, and that through the evening these same stars seemed to travel toward the west. Also that different stars appeared at different times of the year. Then there were other stars whose movements seemed to be controlled in a different way, and these were called "planets," which means wanderers.

The true facts about the universe became known to men very gradually. For a long time it was thought and taught that our earth was the center of the universe, and that the sun, the moon and the stars moved around the earth. This was called the "Ptolemaic" theory, because it was put into a definite form by a scholar named Ptolemy who lived in the great city of Alexandria about 150 A. D.

This theory about the universe was believed to be true for about 1400 years. About 1473 a man named Copernicus declared that this teaching was all wrong. He discovered that the sun is a star and is the center of our universe, and that the earth, moon and planets circle around the sun.

This truth about the earth's motion was not generally accepted at once, but gradually learned men and scholars proved it was true, and were able to discover other facts which helped them to understand a great deal more about the stars and the marvellous laws which control their movements.

Not long after Copernicus, a man named Galileo invented the telescope, and one of the first things which he observed through this telescope which was a very crude affair compared to our modern ones was the planet Jupiter. And he discovered that it had moons.

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This truth about the earth's motion was not generally accepted at once, but gradually learned men and scholars proved it was true, and were able to discover other facts which helped them to understand a great deal more about the stars and the marvellous laws which control their movements.

Not long after Copernicus, a man named Galileo invented the telescope, and one of the first things which he observed through this telescope which was a very crude affair compared to our modern ones was the planet Jupiter. And he discovered that it had moons.

Then it was noticed that the stars also seemed to move, that in the evening certain stars were seen in the east, as darkness appeared, and that through the evening these same stars seemed to travel toward the west. Also that different stars appeared at different times of the year. Then there were other stars whose movements seemed to be controlled in a different way, and these were called "planets," which means wanderers.

Current Events

The Philippines

HOW many of you read the interesting series of articles on the Philippines written for this paper by Fred. Ralston Hayden? The series was of special interest to American boys and girls because since 1898 the Philippine Islands have belonged to the United States.

The Philippines have been much in the news lately because a few months ago President Coolidge sent Col. Carmi A. Thompson of Ohio to make a special study of the natural resources and government of the islands. Prof. Ralston Hayden was one of the party, and so he could write of conditions from first-hand knowledge.

Colonel Thompson remained for five months in the islands. He has just returned, and will make a report to the President. He has found considerable unrest there, and many of the Filipinos are eager for independence.

Colonel Thompson thinks that this should not be granted at present, but that there should be some changes in the government of the islands.

Tacna-Arica Once More Secretary Kellogg of the United States Government has come forward with a new proposal for the settlement of the long-drawn-out Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru. His proposal is that the territory be sold to Bolivia. Such a solution would be of great benefit to Bolivia, which at present has no seacoast, and has long felt aggrieved on that score.

It is said that the financial arrangement would mean that Bolivia would be required to raise \$50,000,000 of which Chile and Peru would each receive \$20,000,000, the remaining \$10,000,000 to be used by Bolivia for paying indemnity (compensation) to nationals of Chile and Peru now living in Tacna-Arica.

The acceptance of such a proposal should mean a great step forward on the path to friendly co-operation between Chile, Peru, and Bolivia.

For many weeks the miners of Great Britain have been drifting back to work and now the strike is officially declared at an end. In various mining districts the men have

come to terms with the owners, and have made what are known as "district agreements" on the best terms they could obtain. The last two districts to hold out were those of South Wales and Durham, but now these leaders, too, have agreed that the strike is over.

In South Wales a referendum among the men showed them overwhelmingly in favor of peace, and a three-year agreement on an eight-hour day basis was signed at Cardiff on Nov. 30. In Durham the situation was more complicated but there, too, the men have been instructed to return to work.

The loss to Great Britain on account of the strike has of course been enormous, but it is hoped that the tide has turned and that now there will be something in the nature of a trade revival.

Making Flying Popular Is speaking at a banquet given in his honor in New York, Sir Alan Cobham, the British aviator, whose flight to Australia and back is his most recent achievement, emphasized particularly two points.

One point was that aviation should be encouraged, and every possible effort made to perfect it and make it safe, and this not on a commercial basis, but as other scientific research is encouraged, because of its possibilities. One of these possibilities he spoke of when he pointed to aviation as a new means of exploring virgin country, and opening it up for settlers. An air line established for this purpose would not compete with other modes of transport, and would possibly not pay commercially, but its value would be immense.

Another point emphasized by Sir Alan was that the notion that flying is a kind of stunt should be given up, and that instead people should be taught to regard it as a simple and safe means of transport. This Sir Alan is making his great mission—to popularize flying and make it safe. Only the future can show what will be the results of such a campaign.

Q. Which are the animals that ought always to be tided?
A. The fox, because he has a brush and the cock because he has a comb.

Snubs Diary

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A Few Copies of Volume

Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Minneapolis, Minn.

Since the above studies were completed, numberless investigators have added up a sufficient mass of evidence to convince any intelligent individual that teachers' marks on the ordinary essay examination and on the daily recitations are extremely unreliable, because many extraneous factors of which the teacher is unaware are influencing her. And yet, to quote from Dean Wood's recent contribution to

Stone buildings, central heating, modern plumbing. Science laboratory. Manual training. Extensive athletic fields. Milk, eggs and vegetables from own farm on premises. Preparation for American and English University examinations under competent experts. Prospectus on application to headmaster.

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THE great field for women in actual classroom teaching is pointed out by Prof. Bancroft

"The first duty of the teacher is to teach," said Professor Beatley, "and you may consider yourself fortunate if you don't have to teach a subject you've never studied before." He went on to advise girls to be willing to teach anything they were asked to teach, provided they

of public interest recently printed in it regularly in the above form on the basis of these questions is: To assist the reader on the part of all its readers. The basis of discussion or debate is the basis of the upper elementary

"The first duty of the teacher is to teach," said Professor Beatley, "and you may consider yourself fortunate if you don't have to teach a subject you've never studied before." He went on to advise girls to be willing to teach anything they were asked to teach, provided they

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thickly populated sections and Miss Austin, during that time, has taught thousands of youthful Detroiters to turn out toys that equal, and possibly here and there surpass, the standard of the manufactured articles found in stores. Too, she has taught the art of toy making to a score of assistant instructors who now conduct the classes, leaving

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 143 St. Paul St.—Large double room in home in well-managed house with excellent table. Phone 3150. Astoria.

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A home for those desiring rest and care. Highly recommended.
Catonsville 333
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For an ambitious salesman to sell business services, a proposition offering a big future to a man who can grow with the services are basic and constructive and interest banks and merchants in every community; exclusive copy-righted features enable the sales agent to use a sales commission income building plan to insure future earnings; services are supplemented with a line of big specialty products appealing to all classes of business; territories available in the Southern States; THE BROOKER CO., Walnut Bldg., Albany, N. Y. B. H. HARRIS, Mgr.

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POUR SALE—Antique Governor Winthrop desk, 875, Tel. Angel 0408-W or Dexter 4755, Providence, R. I.

KAHN FOUNDATION

ELECTS MEMBERS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 9—Election of three members to the board of trustees of the Kohn Foundation for the Travel of American Teachers, has just been announced by Frank D. Fackenthal, secretary of the foundation, at Columbia University.

Dr. John Grier Hibben of Princeton University, Dr. Max Mason of the University of Chicago, and William D. Guthrie of New York, will fill vacancies created by the resignations of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn of the Museum of Natural History, and Dr. Charles S. Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution.

Phys. John Owen Bealy of the Southern Methodist University of Dallas, Tex., is now making a world tour on the fellowship, which is maintained by Albert Kahn of Paris. The fellowship carries with it a stipend of \$5000, and its purpose is to enable the American teacher to familiarize himself with countries, peoples and civilizations, so that he may deal with a larger sympathy with matters of international concern, and be in his own community a center of international good will and understanding.

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ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Would like a reliable business person for my large library with telephone; someone who wishes a home atmosphere.

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Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—To rent, large room conveniently located; suitable for one or two business people; quiet surroundings. Tel. Hollis 7577.

N. Y. C., 251 West 87th St., 70—Comfortable room suitable two, running water, large closet, kitchen privileges; \$14 weekly; single room \$8. Schuyler 3481.

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270 Madison Ave., New York City 2708

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56, Faubourg St. Louis, Elvado 91-99

11 Via Magna, Philadelphia Tel. 3406

802 Fox Bldg., Chicago Tel. Hittenshouse 9188

145 McCormick Bldg., Tel. Wabash 7182

1658 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 7696

455 Book Bldg., Tel. Cadillac 5035

705 Commerce Bldg., Tel. Victor 3702

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Expert Fitting
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

ALBANY

(Continued)

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New York

ALBANY

(Continued)

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New York

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HEMPSTEAD
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

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Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers
Men, Women and Children

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Gifts—Greeting Cards
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We desire to serve you
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Ideal Cleaners & Dyers
We Clean, Press, Dye, Alter and Repair Everything
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Stepan Raditch, the leader of the Croatian Peasant Party, is reported to have said in a recent speech, which he gave at Livno, "There are ten million Serbs and Croats, a million Slovenes, and four million Bulgarians. That's a lot of people. The Bulgarians are going to come in with us; it's about the same as though they were already with us. In Yugoslavia at present the policy of peace prevails, and tomorrow the united Serbs, Croats, Slovenes and Bulgarians will become a very strong factor in Europe."

The Bane of Boundaries

A recent number of an official Greek paper published in Athens states that in the newly acquired part of Greece, which lies just south of Serbia and Bulgaria and is called Macedonia, there are 1,341,000 Greeks, most of whom have come over from Anatolia, where they were peasants. They are now very well established in new refugee villages, where they will continue to be peasants. There are also about 100,000 Bulgarian peasants in Greek Macedonia. These 15,000,000 Slavs and the Greek population almost all live in villages and work the soil. So the population throughout the whole of the Balkan Peninsula has almost identical interests, needs and aspirations. They all raise wheat, corn, prunes, farm animals and other agricultural products, which they must sell in the large cities of Egypt or Europe. Most of this area, with a population as great as that of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is bound together into a natural whole, with an excellent outlet through the port of Saloniki on the Egean Sea. The entire population of the Balkan Peninsula has need of Saloniki, that it may send out its raw products and receive manufactured articles.

Yet this area, inhabited by people so nearly alike, with interests so nearly identical, is divided up into sections which are almost walled off from each other. The boundaries are very long, crooked and capricious. They divide villages from the city which is their market center, communities from their woods and grazing grounds, cities from their railroad stations, and hundreds of peasants from their fields. The boundary line has hairpin curves so long and sharp that you may have to travel sixty miles to go from one town to another in the same kingdom only twenty miles away. There is at least one village which a state boundary has divided in two, cutting the church into two equal parts and bisecting the only village fountain. There are scores of places where a village has been cut off from the fields from which it draws its support. Now the hungry peasants watch weeds grow up on unused, fallow ground because they dare not step across a boundary with hoe or plow or oxen. Some of the great roads which traversed the Balkan Peninsula before the present boundaries were laid out are now overgrown with grass, which never shows a wheel track. Some towns which used to get their supplies from large trading centers thirty miles away now have to get all their provisions from centers 120 miles distant. A man living in one border town has to travel 300 miles through Sofia and Belgrade to visit his son, who lives only ten miles from his door—but across an impassable border.

And all along these artificial but by no means imaginary lines, which run for thousands of miles through southeast Europe, there are scattered tens of thousands of well-armed soldiers. Every two or three miles you see a pair of little white blockhouses a few yards apart on opposite sides of the border, and there the watch dogs of two states keep their never-sleeping eyes on each other.

Not long ago, the present Minister Plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia in Sofia passed across the boundary from Petrich to Skopje, and he was profoundly impressed to observe how nearly impassable one of the great Balkan highways had become. His auto was the first vehicle that had gone over that road for years, because a boundary runs across it and divides not two peoples but one people, with one language, one tradition, and identical interests. It is a reason for felicitation and encouragement that the Balkan peoples are seriously attempting to get together and reduce the walls which shut them off from each other. It is to be hoped that the great powers will encourage the little nations in their efforts to come to an understanding.

From a recent announcement it is learned that Columbia University, New York, has volunteered to become a pioneer in inaugurating a system by which it is proposed to teach elementary economics by what has come to be known as the case method. The method or system corresponds, in its technical aspects, to that used by some colleges and universities in the teaching of law. Its champions claim for it that it serves to link economic theory and practice so perfectly that some of the shortcomings of the older method are minimized.

While perhaps it cannot be said that the system, as applied to economics, has been so thoroughly tested that even it is not in a sense experimental, it is announced that it has been on trial for a year or more, under the supervision of those in charge of the economics department of the university. Under the direction of Prof. W. E. Weld, it appears, a collection of cases has been made for the use of students, and in this, it is stated, actual cases which have arisen in the experience of those who have been obliged to meet and solve concrete problems are presented for study.

It is easily realized that the method would appeal at once to the student. While one might feel some indifference as to whether a merely hypothetical or theoretical problem ever has been or ever can be solved, keen interest may be felt in a problem the solution of which is vital. It may be that the answer is not written in the last leaves of the book, as in the old-time arithmetic, but it is an assured fact that in actual experience the correct or incorrect solution has been reached by someone.

Those familiar with the methods of instruction adopted in the older universities are aware, of course, that many years ago the Harvard Law School undertook the use of the case system, thus largely displacing the lecture courses theretofore employed. Much later the same university adopted the method in the Harvard Graduate School of Business. That it has been retained is the assurance that it has been deemed satisfactory.

Somewhat in the manner in which the district school spread its influence from east to west in the United States in an earlier period of the country's history, the pioneer work done at the Institute of Politics in Williamstown, Mass., seems to be opening the way for the holding of similar forums elsewhere. In the charming city of Riverside, Calif., there is now being held what is called an Institute of International Relations, under the friendly auspices of the University of Southern California. Its purpose is stated to be to provide, at a season of the year when visitors and tourists seek the warmer climate of the southern Pacific coast states, an opportunity similar to that enjoyed by those who as naturally seek New England's hill and coast country during the summer months.

There is seen in the arrangement which has been perfected, likewise, an indication that a keener interest and appreciation is being manifested by students and scholars in the western part of the United States in vital and engrossing world problems as they affect the states and countries of the great Pacific basin. Those who have watched this renewed or newly created interest may recall that in 1914, and until well into the year 1916, the World War seemed but remotely to affect or interest the people residing west of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. There was a feeling of aloofness and irresponsibility which later gave way, of course, to one of deep concern. Europe has never seemed as near to the Pacific coast states as Asia and her islands.

But the problems presented by the war and the peace which followed have remained for the thinking people of all the world to solve. It may be that in such deliberative councils as those at Williamstown and Riverside these problems will never be actually solved, but it is an assured fact that in the discussions which are there fostered and encouraged the way to possible and permanent solutions of many of them will be pointed out. The people of all countries are learning, and apparently are coming to a clear realization, that it is only in free and friendly discussion of those problems which are vital to them that satisfactory understandings can be reached. This is the form of open diplomacy which, it may be, will finally displace those secret interchanges which too often lead, eventually, to discord and armed strife.

There is reason to believe that it is by some such informal or open discussion that a common and satisfactory agreement might be reached in settling the present causes of friction between the Mexican Government and that of the United States. The subject is one which perhaps could be intimately studied and weighed at Riverside. Certainly the problem is not one which only remotely concerns the people of the West and Southwest. Many of those who will participate in the general discussions at the conference are as familiar with conditions in Mexico and along the border, perhaps, as those officials to whom has been delegated the authority to reach vital and possibly final decisions affecting the interests of the people of both countries concerned.

Reports from Washington appear to insist that some form of legislation designed to give aid to the farmers of the United States will be attempted at the session of Congress that has just opened. And equally apparent it is that President Coolidge will not permit any such move to interfere with the essential business of the Congress. While it is not likely that any deadlock will result from these varying opinions, the fact remains that the agricultural problem will receive its due consideration from the Administration without unduly burdening the Government with an elaborate scheme of financial assistance, such as is being recommended by the most partisan interests. Opponents endeavor to show that the United States being today more of an industrial than an agricultural nation, therefore farm relief is a minor matter; yet the fact remains that the whole industrial structure would be rather impotent were it not for the farming community. Therefore, the Government is not likely to overlook the problem of the farmers entirely.

A speaker before the agricultural commission of the American Bankers' Association meeting in Chicago pointed out that between 1920 and 1925 the population of the United States increased about 10,000,000, whereas the number of persons living on farms declined 8 per cent, and the value of farm products declined 35 per cent from the high-price year of 1919. Such a flat statement of the situation might appear startling, but of course it is necessary to consider in conjunction therewith that the cost of manufactured products has also materially declined since 1919. If an honest accounting were made, it is likely that it would be discovered that there has not been that great disparity between the relative cost of manufactured goods and the products of the farm as is so popularly supposed. It is a fact that the farms have had to contend with what are known as surplus crops and depressed market prices, just as is happening among the southern cotton planters today. But there is usually a compensating readjustment in such values, as, for instance, the quantity in large measure offsetting the reduced unit price received.

The Department of Agriculture finds that the recovery of agriculture in the United States has not been uninterrupted during the last year, al-

though all groups of producers have not shared in the improvement to a similar extent. But the gain has been substantial, for the crop values during the season 1925-26 increased about 4 per cent over the previous year. Another way of measuring the improvement is by net return, it being figured that American crops in the year 1920-21 returned the farmers 0.6 per cent on capital invested and the crops of 1922-23 returned 3.1 per cent, whereas the crops of the year recently closed returned 4.6 per cent, and there is good reason to expect a continuation of this increase during the current season. Such profits as these do not hold out any considerable wealth for American farmers, but they do disclaim any serious poverty. When compared with the net returns on manufactures, the industry suffers greatly by comparison. There is good reason for effecting a more equitable adjustment between agriculture and industry nevertheless, and to that end the authorities in Washington might well bend their energies. Petitions for farm relief will not cease until something tangible in that direction is accomplished.

Ready acceptance by the general public is no doubt expected of the report that a new series of so-called "intelligence" tests, devised by a "corps of professors" and tried out on some 2000 students at George Washington University, is attracting much attention at other educational centers and in the world of business. Granting that it is desirable for university authorities to know how much "intelligence," and of what kind, is possessed by the individual student, similar knowledge, it is presumed, is equally desirable for captains of industry with respect to recruits. Nor surely is it less desirable that the student or recruit should have an "intelligence" idea of his own "intelligence," of what kind it is, and how much there is of it. From all points of view, it would appear, this is a question of the peg and the hole, the square peg in a round hole and the round peg in a square hole being, presumably, equally good examples of misplaced "intelligence." Who could believe, for instance, that an "intelligence" manufacturing company would wish to engage as an automobile salesman an applicant whose abstract "intelligence" better fitted him to be an astronomer?

As the casual reader examines this system, the possessor of an abstract "intelligence" is not, as the phrase goes, a "good mixer." He is likely to forget names and faces, would pay little heed to facial expressions, and is rather incompetent to determine what they mean when he sees them. If, judging by a sample question from the test series, he is asked whether it is true or false that "in pleasure the corners of the mouth are pulled down," he is as likely to say "Yes" as "No." His advice as to whether "a white tie should be worn with a Tuxedo suit" would be unreliable, and he might even hesitate and guess wrong if asked whether "loudspeakers can be effectively used only on radio sets employing tube amplifiers."

On the other hand, he may come to splendid achievement in mathematics, chemistry, astronomy, paleontology, or other unsocial subjects, and be able to read Einstein for recreation. The test of an abstract "intelligence" apparently is its inability to answer questions which are easy and enjoyable to a social "intelligence," but many of which an abstract "intelligence" would consider inconsequential and even foolish. Such an "intelligence," for example, wouldn't care a rap whether it is true or false that "the nickname of the Chicago Nationals is Red Sox," and would be cheerfully content to think of Babe Ruth scoring a touchdown. But it might, though not necessarily, discover something that would eventually change the aspect of civilization.

It appears from the alleged results of these tests that social "intelligence" ranks highest among those students who are most popular, and lowest among those whose habit is to keep most completely to themselves. This is not nearly so spectacular a conclusion as would be the case were it the other way round. Nevertheless, it seems to its advocates to approve the efficacy of the system, with a triumphant Q. E. D.

Editorial Notes

Though it is much less than half a century since the telephone began to assume a practical place in human experience, today it is taken so for granted that the wonders accomplished in providing efficient service are scarcely even given a moment's consideration by many. All of the associated Bell companies, however, receive letters of appreciation which tell of invaluable assistance rendered—in contrast to the flippant "humor" of those who sometimes seek a laugh at the expense of strict adherence to the truth and who forget the difficulties under which those who are serving them so faithfully often are working. The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company is one of the concerns which believes it wise to inform its employees of the fact that their efforts in behalf of the public are appreciated. Hence it prints periodically letters and statements of commendation. And they make interesting reading for all. It is unquestionable that it heartens abundantly anyone who is doing his best in any line of activity to learn that his endeavors have not gone unrecognized.

The manifesto which was published in the press by the Paisley branch of the Scottish Temperance Alliance over the signatures of more than half of the physicians of the town, just before the local veto temperance poll under the Scotland Act, cannot but be seen as an extraordinary sign of the times. It declared that the use of intoxicating beverages is responsible for a large proportion of unhappiness, disease and crime; that such beverages are not necessary for the health of a normal human being; that modern scientific research has proved that many former beliefs concerning the value of alcohol are no longer tenable, and that much good would result to the community from restriction of the use of alcoholic liquors to medical prescriptions. Who says that the leaven of prohibition is not leavening the whole lump of world thought?

The delicate question of the competition between the Italian ports of Trieste and Fiume, in the Adriatic Sea, has been the subject of much discussion in the Italian press. The Italian Government is spending every year enormous sums of money on public works, both national and municipal, and especially on hydraulic works, road construction, redemption of swamp land, etc. One of the most important public works now in progress of construction is the new railway station of Milan, which will be completed in a couple of years. The foundation stone was laid twenty years ago during the international exhibition held in that town, but no work was done until 1924. Milan is an important railway junction, and several international trains pass through it; and it is therefore fitting that the industrial capital of Italy should be provided with one of the largest railway stations that have so far been constructed in Europe. There will be five roof spans, 330 meters long, over the twenty-five double lines and the fifty platforms composing the passenger section. One of these roof spans will be seventy-two meters wide, and will therefore be the widest in any railway station in Europe. It is impossible to determine even approximately the cost of this new station, but it will certainly amount to several hundred million lire.

The future of the Italian theater is at present attracting great attention in the press. Indeed, all dramatic critics agree that the theater situation has lately taken a turn for the worse, and urge a prompt solution of the problem. Many suggestions have been made to revive the Italian drama to its original importance, and a few practical plans have been submitted by authors and actors. Luigi Pirandello, Italy's foremost playwright, has been asked to give his view on the subject, and the remedy he has proposed is the establishment of three permanent state theaters in the most important centers of Italy—Milan, Turin and Rome. Three dramatic companies should be formed in each of the above-mentioned cities, and while the lesser lights of each company would remain in their respective theaters, the principal actors would move about and in turn take the leading roles in all the three theaters. Signor Pirandello realizes the difficulties of carrying out his scheme, but he insists on the necessity of trying the experiment to see how his plan would work out. It remains to be seen whether the leading Italian actors and actresses would be willing to break up their present companies and bind themselves to a state theater, where the profits, if any, would certainly be less than those usually made.

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The Weight of Taxation in France

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON

ON SEPTEMBER 14 there appeared in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR an interesting article by Robert Underwood Johnson, former American Ambassador to Italy, describing a meeting of the Académie Française. At that meeting a paper was presented. It was by Prof. Marcel Maron of the Collège de France. He is, in my opinion, the most competent financial authority in France, and his book entitled, "Histoire Financière de la France," is a standard work. His point, briefly, was that, despite the propaganda pursued for years in certain countries against France, France is not comparatively undertaxed, but rather overtaxed.

On October 30 there appeared in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR a letter from a correspondent, who appended his initials, A. S. Jr., and wrote from Barmen, Germany, calling into question the accuracy of the statements as made or as reported.

A good deal depended on a correct understanding of Professor Maron's claims. Thereupon the Paris correspondent of the MONITOR submitted the matter in the form of a question to M. Maron. Here follow the question and the answer:

THE QUESTION:

It is said that you have lately declared income tax in France to begin at 7000 francs, while the maximum tax may represent 60 per cent. Thus, on an income of 100,000 francs, one pays more than 10,000 francs in France, in England less than 3000 francs, and in the United States 1100 francs. I do not repeat other comparisons of yours which have attracted much attention, especially in America. Ambassador Robert Underwood Johnson wrote on this basis a sympathetic article in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, one of the most influential newspapers in America from the point of view of foreign policy.

But a correspondent offers several objections. He says, notably, that if the tax begins at 7000 francs, it is because values have changed with the depreciation of the franc, and that this figure was fixed when the pound was worth 40 francs. The beginning figure in England would not be, according to this scale, 50,000 francs, but rather 10,000 francs, etc. . . . In the same way an income of 100,000 francs represented, before the inflation, the revenue of a rich man, on which he naturally would pay at a higher rate. Now neither in England nor in America 100,000 francs represents a large income.

Do you suppose that there is any substance in this contention that the basis of the tax in France, in remaining the same, can no longer be compared with the American basis?

THE ANSWER:

It seems to me that the proper subject of my work has not been understood by your correspondent.

First of all, it should be made clear that my communication related solely to that which we call in France impôt global (or impôts généraux)—that is to say, a superimposed tax, added to the divisional taxes (impôts cédulaires) on the various kinds of income. Therefore, I com-

pared the impôt global to that to which, in England and in the United States, it roughly corresponds, namely, the super-tax—not to the income tax, of which there was no question.

Then I considered tariffs, above all the maximum tariffs, and consequently the question of the rate of exchange is, in this connection, without interest. The point is to know how much an income, expressed in any monetary unit whatever, must pay in impôt global, expressed in the same monetary units. It was in France, until the law of August 5, 1926, 60 per cent as maximum, as against a little more than 33½ per cent in England and 20 per cent in the United States, according to the law of February, 1926.

Then, to fix these ideas, I compared what these figures at parity represented in the different countries in question.

It goes without saying that if, instead of reasoning on the hypothesis of the franc at parity, I had reasoned on that of the depreciated franc, at no matter what epoch, the surcharge of the French taxpayer, on the impôt global, would appear still greater, in contradiction with the assertion of your correspondent.

I am writing in the same sense to Mr. Johnson, and one should refer for fuller information to the Revue de Paris of September 1, 1926, where appears the exact text of my work, that the reports of the press have often adulterated.

Such is the response of M. Maron, but I should like to add a simple fact. The United States, with in round figures 120,000,000 inhabitants, has a budget of less than \$3,000,000,000—that is to say, 14,000,000,000 gold francs. In France, where the population may be put at 40,000,000, the budget is 40,000,000,000 paper francs. This represents about 7,000,000,000 gold francs, though as the franc improves, so the number of gold francs increases.

Obviously, then, the inhabitants of France pay much more per head in taxes than the inhabitants of the United States. Moreover, it should be remembered that salaries in France are on a much lower scale than in America, and the standard of expenditure is altogether different in France from what it is there. If these factors are taken into account, the French burden will be recognized as extremely heavy; so heavy that it is dangerous to increase it.

In fact, the restoration of the franc makes the burden increasingly impossible. Assume that the franc went back to parity and were worth twenty-nine centigrammes of fine gold. Clearly, the French could not pay 40,000,000,000 gold francs in taxation, while Americans would pay only 14,000,000,000 gold francs. And yet some of the items of the budget, whether expressed in paper or in gold francs, must remain unchanged.

The service of the debt, for example, which absorbs more than half the receipts, can scarcely be reduced, even though the franc is improved. It is an extremely hard and apparently unjust paradox that the more France does to better its position and to restore the franc, the more France penalizes itself and crushes its taxpayers.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

THE changes made in the Italian Cabinet during the period of political tension following the attack on the Duce at Bologna on October 31 bring still another reduction in the number of Cabinet ministers. Prince Pietro Lanza di Scalea has quit the Cabinet, which is now composed of only eight ministers, compared with sixteen who formed the first Administration of Signor Mussolini. The Duce is at the head of seven departments—the presidency of the Council, Home Office, Foreign Office, the Ministry of Corporations, and the War, Navy and Air Departments. All the undersecretaries of state, with the exception of those for the premiership, foreign affairs, justice, war, marine and public works, have been replaced by other Fascists, many of whom are new to office. The changes in the minor posts of the Ministry have no real political significance, and do not necessarily imply a new turn in the policy of the respective departments. The head of the Government is, indeed, anxious to form a governing class, and his idea is to train the young Fascist deputies in the art of government by giving them responsible positions in the Ministry.

As a break from touristic and monumental sight-seeing, Rome offers admirable opportunities for window gazing, an inexpensive pastime in which anybody can indulge. One branch of window decorations which Rome shares with the other principal cities of Italy is in connection with the Lenci felt dolls. The quality of cloth is dyed in charming colors, and costumes are combined with exquisite taste and skill. The interior of one window in Via Condotti—it really shows the whole shop—exhibits dolls dressed up in costumes of all periods and of all nationalities. The eye can rove about and meet a bashaw, an apache, a Dolly Varden, a geisha, a Ciociara, or a Sardinian peasant. If only shopkeepers could be persuaded to leave their windows illuminated after closing hours in the more important streets, they would be as attractive as those in Paris.

The future of the Italian theater is at present attracting great attention in the press. Indeed, all dramatic critics agree that the theater situation has lately taken a turn for the worse, and urge a prompt solution of the problem. Many suggestions have been made to revive the Italian drama to its original importance, and a few practical plans have been submitted by authors and actors. Luigi Pirandello, Italy's foremost playwright, has been asked to give his view on the subject, and the remedy he has proposed is the establishment of three permanent state theaters in the most important centers of Italy—Milan, Turin and Rome. Three dramatic companies should be formed in each of the above-mentioned cities, and while the lesser lights of each company would remain in their respective theaters, the principal actors would move about and in turn take the leading roles in all the three theaters. Signor Pirandello realizes the difficulties of carrying out his scheme, but he insists on the necessity of trying the experiment to see how his plan would work out. It remains to be seen whether the leading Italian actors and actresses would be willing to break up their present companies and bind themselves to a state theater, where the profits, if any, would certainly be less than those usually made.

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and the German ports of Hamburg and Bremen, has been amicably settled, and an armistice has been signed between the rival ports, to last until the end of 1927. Negotiations to put an end to this port rivalry had been conducted between the representatives of the Reichbahn (German State Railways) and the Italian, Yugoslav, Austrian, Hungarian and Czechoslovak railway administrations, and an agreement has been reached as regards the way of handling the central European merchandise. Both Italy and Germany will suspend for one year the application of the specially favorable tariffs introduced at the end of 1925 to attract to their own ports the central European traffic.

A scheme is now under consideration to link the island of Sicily with the mainland by means of a tunnel under the Straits of Messina. Communications between Italy and Sicily are at present maintained by a ferryboat service, and the small steamers ply at frequent and regular intervals between Reggio and Villa San Giovanni, on the one side, and Messina on the other. The project is to build a tunnel, about four miles long, which would run from Cape Pezza to Punta di Ganzirri, on the Sicilian coast—that is to say, at the narrowest point of the straits. The boring of the tunnel could be performed without serious difficulties and with a comparatively small expense. The idea of building a submarine tunnel between the Sicilian and the Italian coasts originated when a similar project was made many years ago to connect the French and British coasts under the English Channel. Together with the advantage of more rapid communications between Sicily and the peninsula, the tunnel would also enable tourists to reach Syracuse, at the extreme point of Sicily, with greater facility, and the beautiful island, so rich in artistic treasure and picturesque scenery, would thus attract a greater number of visitors and become an important tourist center.

Calabria and Apulia are the two southernmost provinces of Italy, and are scarcely ever visited by foreigners, or even by Italian travelers. There is a strange custom among tourists coming to this country to limit their visits to the well-known spots, and never go farther south of Naples, except perhaps for a short visit to Sicily. That the important ruins of Magna Græcia are as important as those of Rome, Naples and other familiar towns has just been revealed by a party of archaeologists who visited the two provinces and surveyed Sybaris, Monopoli, Torre Egnaia, Metaponto, Taranto and other numerous ruins sites of antiquity, and who declared that Italian archaeology of the future will find its richest field there. The visitors, who were led by Prof. Della Corte, directing inspector of Pompeian excavations, and Professor Consoli of the National Museum of Naples, stated that the condition of the roads was good, although in several places their motorcars were the first to make the test.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Regarding the "Star-Spangled Banner"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In a very interesting article describing a new way of singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" appearing recently on the first page of the MONITOR, I note that this song is spoken of as the "American National Anthem."

It is not perhaps generally known that, officially at least, the United States has no national anthem. And assuredly the "Star-Spangled Banner" is not entitled to such a designation, as Congress has five times refused to pass bills which would have given it that honor.

Fifteen as witness the MONITOR article above referred to—sing—as or twenty years ago this song, very awkward to sing—and considered by many as rather unmusical than otherwise, was very little used in the public schools of America. As a child, the writer attended school in several widely separated parts of the country and well remembers that "America" was the favorite, with "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and Julia Ward Howe's splendid "Battle Hymn of the Republic" (her words, at least) following closely in popularity.

Of recent years it would seem that there is increasing propaganda tending to establish the "Star-Spangled Banner" as the country's national anthem. The fact remains, however, that it is incorrect to attribute to it such a title. S. F. M.

Teaching Economics by the "Case Method"

that used by some colleges and universities in the teaching of law. Its champions claim for it that it serves to link economic theory and practice so perfectly that some of the shortcomings of the older method are minimized.

While perhaps it cannot be said that the system, as applied to economics, has been so thoroughly tested that even it is not in a sense experimental, it is announced that it has been on trial for a year or more, under the supervision of those in charge of the economics department of the university. Under the direction of Prof. W. E. Weld, it appears, a collection of cases has been made for the use of students, and in this, it is stated, actual cases which have arisen in the experience of those who have been obliged to meet and solve concrete problems are presented for study.

It is easily realized that the method would appeal at once to the student. While one might feel some indifference as to whether a merely hypothetical or theoretical problem ever has been or ever can be solved, keen interest may be felt in a problem the solution of which is vital. It may be that the answer is not written in the last leaves of the book, as in the old-time arithmetic, but it is an assured fact that in actual experience the correct or incorrect solution has been reached by someone.